

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

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FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,  
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## THE RHUBARB.

No. II.

It is necessary to know the composition of this plant, before we can tell what soils are best adapted to its growth, or what are its best fertilizers. J. H. SALISBURY, of Albany, N. Y., made an analysis of the root, of the stalk, of the petioles, of the leaf-blades, and of the flowers and pedicels. The kind analyzed was the giant, a variety of the rhapsodicum. We copy from the Patent Office Report of 1850 and 51, the analysis of the root, and of the petioles. The percentage of water in all parts of the plant is large, amounting to from 82 to 93 per cent. The dry matter of the several parts is richly supplied with ash. The petioles contain the greatest proportion, and the root the least.

	ROOT.	PETIOLE, OR LEAF-STOCK.
Carbonic acid,	12,050	9,430
Silicic,	3,950	1,400
Phosphates,	30,050	22,200
Lime,	4,785	2,476
Magnesia,	2,920	0,204
Potash,	7,217	5,287
Soda,	24,736	33,260
Sodium,	0,144	1,651
Chlorine,	2,220	2,516
Sulphuric acid,	5,155	5,274
Organic matter thrown down by nitrate of silver,	7,350	15,600
	98,579	99,298

All portions of the plant are rich in phosphates, ranging from 19 to 34 per cent. in the several parts. The roots contain the most; the flowers and pedicels stand next in order; the petioles next; the leaves fourth; and the stalk contains the least. The lime ranges in the several parts, from 1½ to 6, 7 per cent.; the magnesia from 1 to 3.3 per cent.; the potash from 5.8 to 10.8 per cent.; the soda from 26.5 to 38.75 per cent., and the sulphuric acid from 5 to 12 per cent. The analyses show that the ash of this plant is, in a great measure, made up of the phosphates and sulphates of the alkalies; these constituting from 69 to 79 per cent. of the entire inorganic matter of the plant.

It will be seen from the above that a soil, well suited to nourish and sustain vigorously the rhubarb plant, must be peculiarly rich in the phosphates and sulphates of the alkalies. Bone dust, plaster, salt, and ashes, afford the inorganic bodies required. Besides these, decomposing vegetable and animal manures are also needed to warm and loosen the soil, and facilitate the decomposition, and consequently, the solubility of the inorganic materials.

The proximate organic analysis shows over 44 per cent. of malic acid and extract, with a little

tartaric and oxalic acids, which accounts for the intense acidity of the leaf stalks, and for the apple flavor of the pies made from them. The very large per cent. of soda and chlorine explains the fondness of the plant for salt, and the fact that its roots survived a thorough soaking in seawater. The proportion of soda is much larger even than in Asparagus, a marine plant, while the chlorine is but little less; Rhubarb showing 2.51 per cent. of chlorine, while Asparagus shows but 3.21 per cent.

**Cultivation.**—This plant may be propagated either from the seed, or by a division of the roots. If one has on hand a good supply of roots of the best varieties, he will get a harvest much sooner by dividing them, than by sowing the seed. They may be divided into small pieces, leaving a single eye to each piece, and setting them at a distance of four feet apart in the rows, and the rows four feet apart. The very largest varieties may be set five feet apart. This division may be made either in the fall, or spring, but is best made just after the eyes begin to swell. A single eye, if properly cared for, will make a large plant the first season, and the second will furnish a large supply of leaves for market. Nothing will pay better for thorough cultivation than rhubarb. It is a gross feeder, and will appropriate a large amount of food. We have placed in the bottom of the holes where we set the plants, a half bushel of fresh night-soil, slightly mixing it with the sub-soil, and the best results have followed. In digging a hole for a pear tree this fall, near a rhubarb plant, we found that its roots had extended downward three feet, and laterally, much further. In preparing the soil for a rhubarb plantation, our practice is, to trench thoroughly two feet deep, and manure heavily in the trenches with stable manure, or compost, as is most convenient. We dig the holes two and a half or three feet deep, removing the sub-soil, and putting in at the bottom the specific manures indicated by the analysis. Among the very best are super-phosphate of lime and salt, nearly the third of the ash of the root being, as before stated, made up of phosphates, and a third of the ash of the petiole of soda and chlorine. These fertilizers, also, are the best dressing for old plantations.

Plantations will do well for four or five years, when the roots should be taken up and divided again. In the fall the stools should be covered with coarse litter, and the ground about them dug over. The best litter is sea-weed, or salt marsh hay. The covering should be removed in the spring, as soon as the eyes begin to start, and fresh dressings of manure added.

In raising plants from seed, we prepare beds in August, as for sowing beets or onions. The seeds should be gathered as soon as ripe, and carefully dried. They should be sowed in drills, about a foot apart, and very slightly covered.

A shady border is desirable, if you have it, but an open spot will do, if covered with a slight mulch. If the weather is dry, the beds should be thoroughly watered, to hasten the sprouting of the seed. The mulch, or shade, is necessary to protect the young plants from the hot summer sun. The young yellowish leaves will soon show themselves, and the plants will make tap-roots two or three inches long before winter sets in. During winter they should be well protected with hay or straw. Remove the mulch in spring and you will find the roots looking something like small carrots. A new piece of ground should now be prepared, and the roots set out in rows, two feet apart, and one foot in the row. They will soon cover the ground with their broad leaves, and, if the soil be rich, will make fine roots the first season. The next spring, these should be set out like divided roots, and they will yield an abundant harvest of leaves. We have a fine plantation of seedlings from the Victoria, sown in 1852. Some of the leaves this season were nearly a yard in diameter, and weighed two and a half pounds.

The Rhubarb is easily forced, and with glass a supply can be had for the family as early as is desirable. On this artificial culture Buist remarks: "To force Rhubarb, it is only necessary to procure some large pots, boxes, or half-barrels, and invert them over the roots. Then cover the whole entirely, ground and all, with leaves and hot stable manure. This will cause an agreeable heat to arise; the plants will grow freely under their warm, dark covering; the stalks will be finely blanched, very tender, and delicately flavored. This operation should be performed before the ground gets frozen, by placing the boxes, &c., over the plants intended to be forced, and covering the ground with eight or ten inches of leaves or litter. Then, about the middle of January, mix with the leaves as many more, with warm dung, as much as will entirely cover the articles, under which the plants are preserved. If properly managed, the stalks will be fit for use in from four to six weeks, and the plants will continue to produce until the roots in the open air take their place."

The plant may be forced with less trouble, in a common hot-bed, or under glass, with surface heat only. We placed some roots in our Asparagus bed last March, between the rows, and putting a hot-bed frame over them, had both vegetables several weeks earlier than usual. This plant is very hardy, and deserves a place in all good gardens. It will flourish every where on this continent, from the Gulf of Mexico to Hudson's Bay.

THE charitable give out at the door and God puts in at the window.

VANITY keeps folks in favor with themselves who are out of favor with all others.



## POMOLOGICAL DREAM.

"I had a dream that was not all a dream."—BYRON.

A FEW weeks ago, I had the honor to be appointed one of the judges of Fruit at a local Horticultural Exhibition. Now, as it happened, there were nearly two hundred varieties of pears, many, or most of which, had to be tested, and as America "expects every man to do his duty," I endeavored to do mine. I tasted and ate, and ate and tasted, until I could scarcely perceive any difference of flavor between a Seckle and a Pound pear. Here let me respectfully suggest to the worshipful managers of such exhibitions, that they ought to supply the judges gratis with olives, or something piquant, to sharpen and renovate the palate whenever it is required, as after the first dozen or so are tasted, the rest may all be classed as ditto, ditto, for any sense of taste left in the taster's mouth. After our decision had been duly signed and delivered to the proper officer, I returned, "solitary and alone to my hotel, and retired to rest about ten o'clock, with both head and stomach full of pears, and occasional slight symptoms of dyspepsia and cholera morbus. After many ineffectual efforts to rush "into the arms of Morpheus," sundry combats with blood-thirsty musquitoes, and abusing old father Noah for not putting his finger and thumb on the first pair when he had them safely in the ark, I gradually fell into a kind of doze, and dreamt not "that I dwelt in marble halls," but in a large circular tent, with a prodigious array of pears piled up on plates around me. Pears of all sizes, sexes, shapes and colors, were in little and large heaps, some shrivelled up like Egyptian mummies, some emulating prize pigs in obesity, several rather rotten and emitting noxious odors, and only a very select few, in a pretty good state of preservation. Having had enough of pears for one day at least, I thought that I ought to be allowed to rest at night, and I endeavored to close my eyes to shut out the hateful sight; but no! I could not move an eyelid—my anxious gaze was actually rivetted upon the detested fruits. Presently one of the pears appeared to move, then another, and yet another. Soon (like some of Ovid's changing forms,) the stems began to elongate—to divide, and to form legs. The upper part slowly assumed a resemblance to the human face, two protuberances, like the forelegs of a tadpole, gradually developing themselves, and formed arms; in short, in a few moments every pear had assumed a grotesque similitude to the human form divine, and was quietly squatted, tailor-fashion, on the plate upon which it had been deposited. After carefully tying their labels round their necks, somewhat after the manner of the bands on the neck of a fashionable Episcopal clergyman, they all hopped out upon the floor, and formed a circle round a diminutive and diseased specimen of a "Comstocked" cauliflower, which had been purposely thrown on the ground as unfit for use. Order having been restored, a rather greenish, small, and old-looking pear mounted the cauliflower, whilst the rest of the multitude either stood around with an easy, nonchalant air, like the loungers on the Astor House steps, or seated themselves upon some small rotten potatoes which had rolled out of a sack. The President, for such I took him to be, rapped for silence, opened his calyx and commenced, "Ladies and Gentlemen, as the oldest pear known, I claim this chair, (gracefully pointing

to the cauliflower,) by virtue of seniority. My name, as most of you here present well know, (for I recognize many of my own children among this motly crowd,) my name, I say with pride, is, Autumn Bergamot, my origin is said to be Turkish, and my family name derived from Beg, Prince Armand Pear; therefore, as the prince pear, I hope none here will object to my occupying this seat of honor. Ladies and Gentlemen, it is not often that we are thus collected together. This meeting has been called for the purpose of having a little pomological gossip, about ourselves and neighbors, and as we have not much time to lose, for I see several here, (pointing to the French Jargonelle and others,) are going very fast, therefore let us at once proceed to business. Van Mons. Leon le Clerc, a large and showy, yellowish, russety pear, having been appointed secretary, a stout foreign pear, in a greenish russet coat, with the long name of Beurré gris d'Hiver nouveau, attached to his neck, rose and wished to know, if the President intended to influence their minds against Russia, by his long harangue about his Turkish origin and name, "which name, he said, would never do in this republican country. He also wished to know, whether all the Ladies and Gentlemen present understood English, for his part he was a Frenchman, and scarcely yet much known in America, but he had been told that the Duchess d'Angoulême d'Orleans, and other foreigners of distinction were present, and he very much doubted whether they would understand English," (cries of oui, si, ya, yâis and yes, from several pears.) Here he was interrupted by the Fulton, a small and excellent native pear, clad in rich russet, who remarked that, "Foreigners were now gaining a fearful preponderance in this country. The influx of foreign paupers and worthless foreign pears at the present time, was absolutely alarming. For his part, he did not see any use in such long names, and fine airs, as were put on by foreigners, when set out of their native country, perhaps," he added with a slight sneer, 'for their country's good,' 'Beurré gris d'Hiver nouveau,' as he was pleased to call himself, 'was nothing more or less than Mr. New Gray Winter Buttery, in plain English!—he approved of things being called by their right names, whatever they were, and that too in good English, so that every body might know what to expect, and not compel free-born Americans to twist up their mouths with such jaw-breaking words as Bur-ray Gree, Dee-vair, No-vo, (here he mimicked the foreign accent,) every time they wanted to speak of his foreign friend. Mr. Jalousie de Fontenay Vendée was also one of the same sort, and many others he could mention if he had time." "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet," he added, "but talk to a young city grocer of the beautiful green calyx, and dazzling white petal, of the Datura Stramonium, and most probably he would purchase one, if possible, to present to his lady love." He sat down amidst thunders of applause from the Dix, Seckle, Lodge, and many others of the native American party.

The Duchess d'Angoulême, a portly old lady, in a yellow hoop petticoat, and supported by a stick made of the wood of a quince, now rose from her potato, and after giving three taps upon the floor to attract attention, asked the President if this meeting approved of woman's rights? For her part she considered every woman had a right at least to defend herself

with her tongue, when and wherever she was attacked, for that was her natural weapon. Now, she had been grossly insulted, by Mr. St. Michaels, alias, Virgalieu, alias, twenty other names, who had been taunting her with the old adage of, 'let every tub stand on its own bottom.' He had said 'that she was not able to do this, but was worthless, if she had not a quince stick or stock to support her.' She despised such insinuations, from an individual who had as many aliases, as there were days in a month, and who was not known in any two cities of the union by the same name. Besides, if she could not stand upon her own bottom, *he* was said to be not much better off—every one knew *he* was cracked, and moreover, was always liable to be badly cracked when he visited the sea coast."

Having said this, amidst shouts of approbation from the foreigners, she sat down majestically on a potato, which was politely handed to her by Messire Jean, a small, yellow and russety looking French emigrant. St. Michaels a handsome, yellow, medium-sized fellow, clad in a beautiful yellow vest, on which some ruby wine had been spilled, but with some very unsightly scars seaming his otherwise fair face, now rose and said that "he had been attacked in his tenderest part, and that by a lady. It was really too bad! for she had absolutely told him to his face, that he was cracked, and he was ashamed to have to acknowledge the fact in some measure, but," he added, "do we ever expect a cow to give milk without grass or hay, and yet, most of the people who complain of me, expect that I should yield fruit without a particle of food to nourish my famished spongyoles, (here several pears cried hear! hear! how can we ever bear fruit without the proper nutriment?) He, (St. Michaels,) could merely compare himself again to the cow, when tethered by a rope, all the grass within the limited circle being eaten, the cow, if not removed, or food brought to her, must necessarily starve. In like manner, when *his* roots had consumed all the proper food within his limited circle, all he could do, was merely to exist, and if proper nutriment were not furnished, he must certainly die." (Cries of yes! true! from both foreigners and natives.)

At this stage of the proceedings several foreigners, the Duchess d'Angoulême, d'Anjou, d'Orleans, Louise bonne de Jersey, and many others (it must be confessed, that most of them were propped up on quince walking-sticks) with several natives, such as the Dix, Lawrence, &c., now rose in a body and returned a vote of thanks to the inhabitants of Boston, and the vicinity, for the invariable kindness and hospitality, with which they were always treated when in that neighborhood, and it was unanimously resolved, that Boston was the paradise (as far as eating, drinking and lodging went,) for the pear tribe.

M. Seckle, a little native quaker pear, in a russet coat, with a rich russet crimson cheek, sporting a broad-brimmed hat, and bearing an undoubted good character, here rose, and said, "although he was no enemy to good living, yet he approved only of such pears as practised abstemiousness, and could live in a farmer's field without much cultivation—for farmers generally liked to furnish all their food to the field crops, and very high livers would stand but a poor chance, where corn and potatoes had to be raised—although now and then they might steal a little." Here, a very large and long green pear



called the Pound, rose, and made the remark that "although nobody doubted Seckle's good quality, yet, if the truth must be told, he was also very little. As for himself, he was one of the giants of his race, hard as iron, and incorruptible as a patriot!" He observed that "as one lady had mentioned woman's rights before this meeting, he thought that pears might also have their parties as well as politicians. He saw no reason why they also should not be divided into the hards and the softs like their rulers. The President, Mr. A. Bergamot, he was sorry to say, had once been a hard, but was becoming softer every day; indeed he did not exactly know how to class him now, [shouts of order! order! turn him out, from all the Beurres, (softs,)] he did not care one spadeful of manure, not he. He came to speak his mind, and let them say what they would, he should internally blush red, were he ever in such a *stew* as were many, both officeholders, and office-seekers at the present moment." (He sat down, amidst groans and hisses from both hards and softs.)

Soldat Labreur now stood up, and with a martial demeanor, exclaimed in somewhat theatrical style, that "he disapproved of every thing excepting *Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité*, and *Napoleon*," and only deplored that there was no etc. to be added to the last word *Napoleon*, as then it would rhyme much better with the others. The Van Buren, an American seedling of rather obese shape, somewhat flattened near the calyx, of only second quality, and clad in a yellow overcoat, with a faint blush tinging his cheeks, now rose, and inquired "if there was any Whig party among the pears present? For his part, he thought, the Whig party was entirely defunct until a few days ago, he was both amazed and alarmed to observe some signs of returning animation amongst them." Here Madame Dix, a tall, large Boston pear of about 40 years of age, (and of very good repute after reaching the age of 15 years,) dressed in a yellow silk, distinctly spotted with russet, rose, and inquired "whether they had met to discuss politics or pears? If politics were to be the order of the day, she for one should leave the room." Whereupon Monsieur le Curé or the Vicar of Winkfield—a long, yellow pear, of clerical appearance—holding one catholic living in France, and a vicarage in England, and, like many English clergymen, of a character similar to Jeremiah's figs—"when good, very good indeed, when bad, too bad for pigs"—rose to pacify Madame Dix. After passing a few unmeaning compliments to the lady, he remarked that "he entirely disapproved of such profane names as 'Ah mon Dieu!' or, O my God! ever being applied to any pear, even if it were French. And so of the name 'D'Amour,' (love); so also 'Bon Chretien Fondante,' (or good, juicy Christian,) might, he added, be a very religious and good name for a pear, but he thought that any seriously inclined member of *his* church, would certainly object to eating any good, melting Christian, for desert after a Sunday's dinner; it would appear to him to be little better than cannibalism." Bishop's Thumb—a long, odd-looking, green pear—"entirely approved of what the reverend Vicar had said," and observed, "that it also appeared to him a species of falsehood to call a little, insignificant pear like his neighbor, 'the Great Citron of Bohemia,' for in what his greatness consisted, he could not see, excepting," he satirically added, "in the greatness of the falsehood, and as for his quality and character, why

'the less said, the better.'" Here Knight's Monarch, a round, green pear, remarked that, "perhaps the Great Citron had his name changed when on his passage to this country; such things," he observed, "happened every day, and were very fashionable, and sometimes also very necessary to foreign emigrants; as for himself, he scarcely knew whether he really was himself, or whether he had been changed at nurse." He remarked that "his portrait in the books bore no more resemblance to him than a Boston squash; but until both, he and others, were better acquainted with himself, he would retire into private life, and attend no more meetings." The Black Worcester—a dark-complexioned, mulatto pear, and as hard as a brickbat—now took the floor, and stated that "as this was only a public meeting, and had nothing to do with abolition, excepting the abolition of worthless varieties, or with free soil, excepting such soils as were free for the growth of pears, he would now move that three out of their Society should be chosen, to represent their race in every good garden in New-York." After a few minutes, M. St. Michael, alias Virgalieu, a Frenchman, (although he was said to be rather liable to become cracked at times,) M. Bartlett, an Englishman, of plump and healthy appearance, and clad in the everlasting English yellow or buff vest, and M. Seckle, an American quaker, were unanimously chosen. Louise bonne de Jersey was also named as a very great favorite with some, but being only a lady, and uncommonly modest and retiring for a female, she withdrew her chance for being chosen, although every pear present joined in praising her good qualities. Here the meeting was disturbed (as usually all public political meetings in the city are) by some slight symptoms of a row on the back seats. English Jargonelle, (a long, lank, green British subject,) had called French Jargonelle, (a rosy, round little Frenchman,) "a rotten crapaud." French retorting, English struck him a violent blow in the face which brought the crimson to his cheek. The worthy Vicar, supported by the Bishop's Thumb, pitched into Pope's Quaker, who retreated in dismay until Bloodgood came to his relief. D'Amour made noisy and violent protestations of love to Groom's Princess Royal; the Duchess de Mars abused the Duchess d'Anjou in good French Billingsgate about the "Enfant prodige," which both parties claimed; St. Ghislain and Saint Germain behaved in a very rude manner to Maria Louise and Wilhelmine—first trying to kiss, and finally pelting them with potatoes until the tent resounded with their shrieks. In short the fun now "grew so fast and furious," that I could not suppress a hearty laugh; but alas! the misery this laugh caused me I shall never forget; for all the pears, (until then unaware of my presence,) immediately left off fighting with each other, and rushed in a body at "poor me." Ah mon Dieu! pinched my nose and ears; Episcopal and the virtuous Vicar buffeted my organs of veneration most mercilessly, the Bishop's Thumb was busily engaged in the pleasant pastime of gouging out both my eyes; the Beurres by dozens mounted on my stomach and commenced industriously beating the "devil's tattoo" on my "gastric regions," and to complete my misery, the "Glout Morceau" got half way down my throat, and endeavored to strangle me. Overcome with pain, agony, and terror, I awoke with one tremendous convulsive bound, and found myself gradually coming

to a "proper sense of my situation," which was not in my solitary bed where I ought to have been, but upon the hard deal floor of No. —'s hotel, where I certainly ought not to have been, at least at that time of night, but where I had fallen during the last paroxysm of my pomological nightmare. Finding myself really suffering all "the pains and penalties" attached to the act of tasting about 150 pears, and not being able to compose myself to sleep, I took a very allopathic dose of essence of peppermint, lighted another lamp, and penned this, my dream, as a warning to all those, whose destiny ever leads them to become "an associate judge of fruit," at any pomological meeting. G.

Byrnesville.

#### AGRICULTURAL TOUR IN GERMANY.—NO. 13.

BY COUNT DE GOURCY.

Translated for the American Agriculturist from the Journal d'Agriculture Pratique.

EARLY on the fourth of September, I started in company with M. VESZELY, Overseer of the Archduke's property, in an open carriage drawn by two fine horses. We devoted this journey to the inspection of several farms on this estate. I by no means regret the time spent in this trip, as an opportunity is seldom offered of visiting a property so extensive, so fertile, and at the same time so well cultivated. We saw in the first place a farm yard where a hundred oxen of the Berne breed were kept. The epizootic disease, known here as the "horned cattle pest," having made its appearance near this place, in the small town of Wieselburg; all the people employed to take care of these animals have been confined to the establishment, and so much is the circulation of unwholesome air dreaded, that the gates of the farm yard are closed to all besides these persons, not even excepting the superior managers of the estate. The attendants are furnished with every thing they require, but are forbidden to set a foot outside the yard.

I admired here several splendid fields of maize, the stalks of which were eight feet high. I was shown a very productive variety, which exceeded nine feet in height. The long spike is entirely covered with a small, rough grain. This maize is peculiarly adapted for fodder, as the plant grows very tall, and the small size of the grain allows of a saving in the quantity of seed necessary to be sown. It has been cultivated for two years, but they could not tell me where it originated.

The maize cultivated for the grain is here sown by hand, in rows, marked out with a line two feet apart. The grains are planted at about eighteen inches from each other in the row. That for fodder is sown like the smaller grains, but is allowed a little more space between the rows than wheat or rye, which are generally sown 9 inches apart. They continue to sow it for fodder until the beginning of August.

Beets are cultivated here for supplying a sugar factory situated about six miles distant. The refuse is not preserved for cattle. This system of cultivation when the refuse is not so employed, exhausts the soil very much. I may make the same remark of rape, as it is grown here; they never purchase oil-cake for feeding cattle. Several new farms are being formed out of pasture grounds recently broken up. The twenty-two communes which constitute a part of the manor, have a right to pasture on these lands. Arrangements have been made with eight of these communes, and a portion of the



land has been transferred to them in perpetuity. It is on this, that the new farms are being laid out. Negotiations have been opened with the others to arrive at a similar result. A tract of pasture land, too far from other farms, and of too little consequence to make a farm by itself, has been rented for a term of thirty years, at about one dollar an acre, to a rich cultivator with sufficient capital, and he is bound to erect farm buildings, the value of which will be returned to him at the expiration of the term, according to the valuation of experienced judges. If his capital is insufficient, the manor has agreed to advance funds at five per cent. A well built farmstead with the land in a very good state, adjoining the sugar factory of which I have spoken, has been rented to that establishment at \$1 25 an acre. The factory purchases the beets raised upon the farms within eight or ten miles, at about three dollars the ton. This is a pretty good price, especially as the farmers are at no expense for delivering them.

We dined at the inn of a village inhabited by 250 families. The streets are wide, and the houses, which are neatly whitewashed every year, have a coping in front. The inhabitants may be divided into four classes: first-class peasants, second-class peasants, third-class peasants and day laborers. The last mentioned occupy only a house and garden, either as owners or tenants. In this village the first-class peasants own 450 acres, the second and third classes own one a half, the other a fourth of this extent of ground. The commune holds at this time upwards of 20,000 acres of very brown pasturage, the soil of which is generally of very good quality; this is composed chiefly of black sand, but adhesive enough to be made into excellent arable land when broken up.

We visited after dinner several other farms where they kept various breeds of cattle. One had nothing but heifers. We saw in another some grade cows, which are called *Murthaler*, which, I was informed, were produced from a very ancient cross between the Schwitz bulls and Hungarian cows. This breed has been introduced to Altenburg also, but does not give satisfaction there. By the use of the Schwitz bulls they are brought into closer affinity with that excellent type.

We finished the day's journey by visiting some important arrangements for irrigation; a part being finished, and the remainder in course of completion and extension. The plan adopted is that of distinct compartments with a channel in the middle, the water being diverted at the same time to the right and left. The work has been done with the spade, which makes it more expensive. I have been assured that the increase of produce, in quantity as well as quality, pays a high interest for the capital embarked in this improvement.

The following morning the director conducted me to Wieselburg, where an examination was being made of one of two fine cows, which the registrar of a neighboring farm had just lost out of three, his private property. They had caught the dreadful cattle pest on the pasture, merely by being approached by some cattle driven from the vicinity of Pesth by a butcher of that district. The director was accompanied by a doctor of Altenburg, a well-informed man, who has been for a long time professor of botany and veterinary in the agricultural college of that city. This dangerous complaint, called in German *die löser deurre*,

is, according to this doctor, an inflammation of the stomach, especially of the fourth one. The food contained in it is completely dried up; the inner membrane of the stomach sticks together after being taken out; the liver becomes soft and of a yellowish color; the inner vessels are a little bloody; the bile is thin, and its greenish color is changed to yellow. The animals affected with this disease are languid; they cease to eat; an intense thirst consumes them; diarrhea soon ensues, and the supply of milk diminishes until it stops entirely. This physician also states, that the disease is exceedingly contagious; neither purgatives nor irritating drugs of any description should be administered to the animals affected. The only efficacious remedy is to be found in emollients or oily drenches. Of the cattle seized with it, about 50 or 70 per cent. are saved. The cattle common to the *steppes*, which are the same breed as the Hungarian cattle, are those which suffer most.

On returning to Altenburg, the director conducted me to the mill which he rebuilt about nine years ago. Previous to this the income from this mill was only 6,375 francs a year, out of which there were very heavy expenses for repairs. It has been rebuilt in the French style. A turbine turns two pairs of French stones, two other wheels each turning two pairs, and a large wheel which turns six pairs, constitute the entire motive power. At present its income is upwards of 50,000 francs, which is equivalent to an interest of 25 per cent. on the capital invested, including the value of the water-power. It is calculated to grind from 3500 to 4000 bushels of meal per week, most of which is sent to Vienna. A distillery adjoining the mill consumes about 140 bushels of potatoes daily. There is also a brewery and a manufactory of agricultural implements, which appear to be well made. American and *Zugmayer* plows are also constructed here, in which I do not see much merit. Doubtless M. PABST will introduce here the newly constructed plow from Hohenheim, which is an excellent one. I noticed in this factory several very large ditching plows for the purpose of throwing up fences. The seed sowers made here have the bottom of the seed box made of zinc, perforated all round with holes, which can be increased or diminished at pleasure. The horse hoes resemble those manufactured by GARRETT. They clean six rows of wheat at a time, or four rows of turnips with a single horse, when working on a light soil. The rest of the implements are not worthy of notice except the subsoil plow of SMITH of Deanston. It is very desirable that such an establishment should receive, for the purpose of multiplying and extending their use in other countries, the best agricultural implements known in any part of the world. There are also some double plows. In the light soils these plows operate satisfactorily; with one man and two horses, they each accomplish as much work as two single ones. Two efficient horses are allowed for each registrar to drive around; a double team is always used. The ox-yoke used in Hungary is always fixed on the necks of the oxen, and they walk much more steadily than in the countries where it is attached to the horns.

ALL THINGS HAVE THEIR USES.—*Punch* suggests, as a remedy for damp walls, that they be prepared with parliamentary speeches, the usual dryness of which would render any little dampness impossible. There is plenty of material to make the remedy cheap.

## FLAX.

In the last Journal of the Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, we find an article entitled *The Cultivation of Flax in Ireland*, which contains much useful information on the cultivation of this important product, and we transfer portions of it to our columns. Many things in these notes are peculiar to the cultivation and soil of Ireland, yet many hints will be found equally interesting and useful to the cultivators of Flax in this country, and the entire article will well pay for perusal. We have seldom seen a greater number of plain, practical directions condensed into one article. A full history of flax cultivation and manufacture is first given, with the annual product of each year. We notice that in 1849 the total cultivation amounted to 60,314 acres; in 1850, 91,040; in 1851, 138,619; in 1852, 136,009; and the estimated cultivation of this year is 160,000 acres. What follows is an abstract from the recommendation of a committee of the Royal Flax Society.

The soil found to be best adapted to the cultivation of flax is a sound, dry, deep loam, with a clay subsoil. As with other crops draining and subsoiling are essential; good flax cannot be expected where surface or underground water abounds. The land should be carefully and repeatedly cleansed from weeds, to place it in the "finest, deepest, and cleanest state." This will enable the roots to penetrate the soil, which they will frequently do to a depth equal to half the height of the plant above ground. On light friable loam, one ploughing after wheat may be sufficient, but two will be better; on stiff soils three are advised, one of these immediately after harvest, across the ridges, the remaining two in spring, so as to be ready for sowing in the first or second week of April. Better crops will be obtained, if the land is so worked that the seed can be sown in flats. To give the land time to consolidate, the subsoiling should be done at a not less interval than two years previous to the flax crop. After oats, where thorough-draining has not been carried out, it will be necessary to plough early in autumn, to the depth of 6 or 8 inches, the land to be thrown into ridges, to receive the frost and air, with surface drains; to be ploughed again in spring 3 or 4 inches deep, so as to preserve the winter surface for the roots of the flax. This spring ploughing should be done some time before sowing, to give time for weeds in the land to spring up, and these when harrowing in the flax seed, will be killed. To give an even surface, and to consolidate the land, it should be rolled after the last harrowing; this to be again broken up with a short-toothed or seed-harrow before sowing; this to be up and down, not across the ridges, or angularly. The seed best adapted for the generality of soils is Riga, although Dutch has been used in many districts of the country for a series of years with perfect success. American seed does not generally suit well, as it is apt to produce a coarse branchy stem; if used, it should be in deep loamy soils. In buying seed, select it plump, shining, and heavy, and of the best brands, from a respectable merchant. Sift it clean of all the seeds of weeds, which will save a great deal of after-trouble when the crop is growing. This may be done by fanners, and through a wire sieve twelve bars to the inch. Home-saved seed has produced such excellent crops of late, that it is strongly recommended that every farmer should only sow, each year, as much foreign seed as would produce a sufficient quantity for his flax crop of the following season. (The produce of seed averages about 12 bushels the statute acre, so that the seed saved off one statute acre will sow about 5.) The thinner portion of the crop would be the best for this purpose, as when flax grows thin it produces much seed. This plan, besides the saving effected in the price of foreign sowing-seed, would effectually secure the farmer from any danger of loss from fraudulently-made-up seed. It will be



best in most cases to use the seed which is saved from this, in the following year, for feeding, or to sell it for the oil mills, although it often produces good crops. The proportion of seed may be stated at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  imperial bushels to the Irish or plantation acre; and so on, in proportion to the Scotch or Cunningham, and the English or statute acre. With thick sowing the fibre produced is of greater length and fineness than in thin sowing; in the former case, the stem grows tall and straight, producing little seed; whereas, in the latter, the plant grows coarse, producing much seed and a very inferior quality of fibre. To give an equable supply of seed, the land should be marked off in divisions of 8 or 10 feet broad, if it has been laid without ridges. Cover it with a seed-harrow after sowing, and to avoid the small drills otherwise made by the teeth, go twice over it—once up and down, once across or anglewise. Finish with the roller, which will leave the seed covered about an inch, which is the proper depth. This rolling after sowing is much recommended; care, however, should be taken not to roll when the ground is so wet as to cause the soil to adhere to the roller.

The ridges should be little raised in the centre when the ground is ready for the seed, otherwise the crop will not ripen evenly. Where it can be dispensed with, it is recommended not to sow clover and grass seeds with the flax, as these plants injure the root ends of the flax. Carrots may, however, be sown in drills where the soil is suitable; and when the flax is being pulled, the workpeople can step over the rows, and afterwards hoe and clean them, finishing with a top-dressing of liquid manure. After the flax is pulled, a stolen crop of rape or winter vetches, or of turnips of the stone and Norfolk globe varieties, may be taken. As to the rotation of crops, different soils require a different system.

In the best soils of Flanders, flax is grown in the third year of a seven-course, or the fifth of a ten-course rotation. Flax has been much abused as a very exhaustive crop, and is consequently to be charily cultivated; but from the experience of many years on the Continent, and the last four in this country, it has been clearly proved that it is *not* a more exhausting crop than any other; two facts or axioms in its cultivation being, however, borne in mind—first, that “a considerable interval of time is necessary to enable successful crops of the same kind to be grown on the same soil; secondly, that the best, surest, and easiest method of re-fertilizing, whether by volatile or mineral compound, is to be found by reapplying, as far as possible, whatever has been extracted from the soil in the refuse of crops of every kind.” It is considered generally unadvisable to grow flax more frequently on the same land than once in ten years. In Belgium it is made invariably to follow a corn crop, generally oats. In this country, where this crop is so usually grown, the same system may be adopted; but it should be carefully borne in mind that it is only after oats follow a green crop on old lea—never to be adopted after two or three successive crops of oats. Another general error to be pointed out is the making of a flax follow a potato crop. With the exception of very poor soils, a better crop will be produced by following after grain, and the double profit of the grain and flax secured. A very fine crop of flax may be produced by working up old lea, and planting potatoes; this crop to be followed by a grain crop; the flax to follow this. A gentleman of much practical experience recommends the following as a most profitable system of rotation: “1. Oats after the grass and the clover. 2. Flax pulled in August, then ploughed and harrowed in with 2 cwt. guano and 2 cwt. gypsum, then sown with rade. 3. Potatoes or turnips well manured. 4. Wheat sown in spring with clover or rye grass. 5. Hay and clover. 6. Grazing. 7. Oats. 8. Flax and winter vetches; guano as before mentioned. 9. Turnips well manured. 10. Barley sown with rye-grass and clover. 11. Clover and hay. 12. Grazing. 13. Oats.” A rotation which would bring flax once in ten years has been proposed, and is as follows: First year, potatoes; second, barley laid down with grasses; third and fourth years out for soiling,

pasture or meadow; fifth year, flax, or the one-half might be better in flax and the other in oats, so that, with the return of the rotation, which would be in five years, the flax could be put in the ground, which in the last rotatory course was under corn, showing a range of ten years between the flax crops coming into the same ground. The result of recent investigation has proved that flax does withdraw from the soil certain matters, although not in the proportion generally received, or in so large a proportion as other commonly cultivated crops. To supply to the soil all the matters which the entire plant requires, so as to leave the land in the same state of fertility as before, the following compound has been proposed by Professor Hodges, as a manure which may be sown broadcast on the land, prior to the last harrowing, before sowing the flax seed:

FOR A STATUTE ACRE OF LAND.

Muriate of Potash, 30 lb., cost in Ireland	75c.
Chloride of sodium, (common salt), 28 lb.,	66c.
Burned gypsum, powdered, 34 lb.,	12c.
Bone-dust, 54 lb.,	80c.
Sulphate of magnesia, (Epsom salts), 56 lb.,	\$1 00

\$2 73

The growth of weeds will be much prevented if attention is paid to the cleaning of the soil; those that make their appearance must be carefully pulled. In Belgium this is effected by women and children passing over the ground on all-fours, having coarse cloths round their knees. This plan is found to be better than walking over, injuring the plants less; where walked over, heavily-nailed shoes should not be used. To assist the plants to regain their erect position after being pressed down, the weeding should be done face to the wind. Pressed in one direction, the tender plant soon recovers; seldom so, if twisted or carelessly flattened.

The saving of the crop is the most important operation to be performed in flax cultivation, as the marketable value of the straw depends altogether on the manner in which it has been saved; hence all information of a sound practical nature derived from experience is of high value. The Society has collected much information of this nature, an abstract of which will doubtless be acceptable to our readers.

When the flax plant is pulled too early, the fibre is fine, but much loss is incurred by the processes of scutching and hackling; pulled late, the increased coarseness of the fibre is not compensated for by the extra weight; hence arises a difficulty in judging as to the exact time to pull the plant. Before the seed is quite ripe is the best, when the seeds are beginning to change from a green to a pale brown, the stalks for two-thirds of their height being yellow. Laid plants and wet should be kept separately. If undrained and improperly leveled ground is used for the crop, it will grow in different lengths; each length, in this case, should be pulled and kept separately. This is necessary, as it is highly important that the flax should be laid even like a brush at the root end; the value of the plant to the spinner is increased or diminished in proportion as this rule is attended to. Where there is considerable second growth, the plant should be pulled immediately underneath the bolls, leaving the short stalks behind; on the other hand, where the second growth is trifling in extent, it is better not to pull them at all, the loss from from mixture and discoloration being greater than the profit.

To prepare the plants for the rippling process, the handfulls should be laid diagonally across each other. These two processes are to be carried on at the same time, and in the same field. The rippling should invariably be carried out, if only for its use in rendering the flax more easy to be handled in after-processes; but another, and possibly, to many, more obvious advantage derived from the process, is, that the seed is saved, which, if used for feeding stock, is calculated to be worth £4 (\$20) per acre; if for making oil, £3. The rippling apparatus is very simple; the rippler is made by screwing half-inch square rods of iron, 18 inches long, into a block of wood, the rods being placed so as to present the angles to the operator, 3-16ths of

an inch apart at the bottom, and half an inch at the top, the upper ends beginning to taper to a point from three inches from the top. The ripple thus made is secured to the centre of a 9-foot plank, resting at its ends on stools. The rippler sits at each end, at such a distance from the ripple as to admit of a proper “throw” being given; the two operators or rippers strike the ripple with the handful of flax plants alternately, a winnowing sheet being placed beneath to catch the bolls. The sheaf of flax plants is placed at the right hand of the rippler. Taking up a handful with one hand about six inches from the root, and the other nearer the top, and spreading the top like a fan, he draws one-half through the teeth of the ripple, and the other half past the side, and by a half-turn of the wrist the same process is gone through with the remainder of the handful. The flax is sometimes rippled without turning the hand, it being pulled through the comb one or two times, according to the quantity of seed; it may, however, be rippled by only one pull. As each handful is rippled it is laid down at the left hand of the operator, each being laid down so as to cross the preceding handful. This crossing is of the greatest importance, as they will part freely when taken out of the steep to be spread out on the grass, and not intertwine with each other, as would be the case were not this precaution attended to. After pulling, the rippling should be at once performed; the plants should not be left in the field even to a second day. In a small but valuable work recently issued by M. J. de Cock-kenifeek, agriculturist to the Royal Flax Society, there is much practical information as to the rippling of flax. The following paragraphs contain the gist of his information on this point: Three rippers should be employed for every acre of flax pulled in one day. To get through the work rapidly, he recommends six rippers to be employed, three on each side of a 9-foot plank, on the upper side of which the ripples or comb extends the whole length: three rippers sit on each side, and are attended by two women and two girls, with a cart and horse to bring forward the flax. With this staff, one acre may be rippled in a day. The women are employed in binding the rippled flax, the girls supplying the rippers with the flax, and carrying it when rippled to the binder, at intervals cleaning the teeth of the combs. “The rippers should invariably sit down, (though some prefer standing), and in the rippling operations they should keep both elbows close to their sides, which greatly lightens the labor, by enabling them simply to throw back the body, thus giving the weight of their whole frame, in assistance to the arms, in pulling through the flax straw. The rippler should be at such a distance from the comb, that, by a little forward inclination of the body, the handful might be introduced, not by a stroke, but by forming a slight curve with the ends, simply bending forward till the bolls are caught before the body is thrown back.

(To be continued.)

For the American Agriculturist.

#### EXPERIMENT WITH FERTILIZERS.

THE value of wood ashes, the necessity of housing stable manures, and the valuable qualities of black swamp mud, or muck, are questions that have often been discussed, and I am aware that nothing new can be said as to their value or mode of preparation; but the result of a trial of several sorts of fertilizers may not be uninteresting.

At the time of my experiments I lived in Massachusetts, where I purchased an old worn-out farm. The soil was a deep, fine, sandy loam, and completely exhausted by shallow plowing and light manuring, both easily remedied, as it was easily worked. As there was a good deposit of rich mud near the field, I had a quantity thrown out in the autumn for the winter's frost to operate on. I was short in cattle too so I saved not only all their solid droppings, but bedded them in dry sand instead of straw, as I was cheaper, and served more effectively to ab-



sorb all the urine. I had all the wet sand and manure thrown from the stable into a heap under cover every day. The bulk was doubled by this process, and saved from the rains and evaporating effects of the atmosphere.

In the early part of the following April, I had a bed prepared of the mud some 12 inches thick, and then the winter's manure, sand and all, was hauled and put upon the top of the muck, in a heap as high as it would lay conveniently, six feet or so wide. The heap was made sufficiently long to suit the quantity, care being taken to have the whole covered a few inches with mud as fast as the manure was deposited. The manure was left partially covered near the base of the heap, so as to admit the air, which soon produced fermentation. I had it forked over twice and covered anew each time, and at the end of thirty days each load of original droppings of the cattle was increased six-fold, and worth more than double its bulk of stable manure, thrown out in the usual way, as I proved by subsequent trial. The above preparation I will call compost; and will presently show you what it did for corn on poor ground.

Of the poor land alluded to above, I plowed several acres of the poorest in the autumn, not less than ten inches deep. The next May I cross-plowed, harrowed, and divided it into five plots. On lot No. 1, I put nothing; this was to see the true state of the land; on lot No. 2, I put lime; on lot No. 3, plaster; on lot No. 4, wood ashes; on lot No. 5, the compost above named. I planted all the plots with corn, and the result was as follows:

Treatment.	Produced on acre.	Gain.	Cost p. bush.
No. 1, Nothing,	13 bush.	0	85c.
No. 2, Lime,	18 "	0	\$1 26
No. 3, Plaster,	14 "	1½ b.	\$1 15
No. 4, Ashes,	25 "	12 "	50c.
No. 5, Compost,	62½ "	49 "	38c.

By the above it will be seen that the lime was lost and also the plaster, or nearly so. The extra one and a half bushels gained by plaster, cost \$5 per bushel, and that gained by the use of ashes cost but 12½ cents per bushel. That by the compost cost 26 cents per bushel for what was gained. This calculation is based upon the idea that the crops took the entire manures; such was not however the fact, for I found that part where the compost was put, to be twice as productive the next year, as those parts where the other substances were used. The year that I tried the above experiment corn was worth 75 cents per bushel, showing that I would have saved had I paid \$5 per bushel for the ashes, and the compost might have cost double without loss to me. There was nearly the same difference in weight of the cornstalks that there was in the corn. J. H. D.

Morristown, N. J.

#### CLAIMS OF AGRICULTURAL PATENTS

ISSUED FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 8TH, 1853.

**SEED PLANTING CULTIVATORS**—By George Phillips, of Philadelphia, Pa.: I claim the arrangement and combination of the side-pieces, slotted beam and slotted bars, and the hollow sectional axle or shaft, for the purpose of allowing the expansion and contraction of the side-pieces, as set forth.

I also claim attaching the driving and graduating wheel to the back part of the machine, by means of the notched bars, secured to the upright post of the centre or draft beam by a bolt, upon which they move, and suspending above the same pawls, with either of the notches, thus enabling said wheel to perform its functions of regulating the height of the back part of the machine, and driving the distributing shafts, and to be drawn or thrown under the center or draft beam to form a pivot wheel, upon which the machine may be raised from the ground and turned in the manner specified.

**FEED ROLLERS OF STRAW CUTTERS**—By Robert Sinclair, Jr., & R. F. Maynard, of Baltimore, Md.: We claim for straw cutters the employment thereon of alternate right and left fins, so arranged as to form a double spiral or screw, said fins being formed as set forth, and operating together so as to prevent the straw from

crowding to the right or left, and to compress the straw laterally as it is passed to the knives, and constituting altogether what we denominate the double screw propellers for straw cutters.

**UNITING SHOVEL BLADES TO HANDLE STRAPS**—By Jonathan White, of Antrim, N. H.: I claim uniting by welding the iron handle straps to the sheet cast-steel blade, as set forth.

### Miscellaneous.

#### THE SECOND WIFE.

THEY told me he had won before  
Another's heart than mine,  
And laid his first and deepest love  
Upon an earlier shrine.

They said my spirit oft must grieve,  
If I my lot would cast  
With one who held so sacred still  
Remembrance of the past.

I heeded not; my bark was launched  
With his on life's swift tide,  
And earth holds not a happier heart  
Than mine—a second bride.

I know that he had loved and lost  
What life may ne'er give back,  
The flowers that bloomed in freshness once  
Have withered in his track.

I knew that she—the angel called—  
Looked out from yon blue heaven,  
A watcher o'er the earth-bound soul  
From which her own was riven.

Together do we oft recall  
This dream of other years,  
Nor do I love him less to know,  
He once had cause for tears.

More blest am I that it hath been  
My love's appointed task  
To wake anew the "rights of home"  
In which his soul may bask.

Knickerbocker.

#### TO A CHILD.

Oh thou bright thing, fresh from the hand of God;  
The motion of thy dancing limbs are swayed  
By the unceasing music of thy being;  
Nearer I seem to God when looking on thee.  
'Tis ages since he made his youngest star,  
His hand was on thee as 'twere yesterday.  
Thou later Revelation! Silver stream,  
Breaking with laughter from the lake divine,  
Whence all things flow!

Examiner.

#### GOING DOWN HILL.

"THAT looks bad," exclaimed farmer White, with an expressive shake of the head, as he passed a neglected garden, and broken down fence, in one of his daily walks.

"Bad enough," was the reply of the companion to whom the remark was addressed.

"Neighbor Thompson appears to be running down hill pretty fast. I can remember the time when every thing around his little place was trim and tidy."

"He always appeared to be a steady, industrious man," rejoined the second speaker.

"I have a pair of boots at this moment, of his make, and they have done me good service."

"I have generally employed him for myself and family," was the reply, "and I must confess that he is a good workman—but nevertheless I believe I shall step into Jack Smith's this morning, and order a pair of boots, of which I stand in need. I always make it a rule, never to patronize those who appear to be running behind hand. There is generally some risk in helping those who won't help themselves."

"Very true, and as my wife desires me to see about a pair of shoes for her, this morning, I will follow your example, and call upon Smith,

He is no great favorite of mine, however—an idle, quarrelsome fellow."

"And yet he seems to be getting ahead in the world," answered the farmer, "and I am willing to give him a lift. But I have an errand at the butcher's. I will not detain you."

At the butcher's they met the neighbor who was the subject of their previous conversation. He certainly presented rather a shabby appearance, and in his choice of meat, there was a regard to economy which did not escape the observation of farmer White. After passing remarks, the poor shoemaker took his departure, and the butcher opened his account-book with a somewhat anxious air, saying as he charged the bit of meat,

"I believe it is time that neighbor Thompson and I came to a settlement. Short accounts make long friends."

"No time to lose, I should say," remarked the farmer.

"Indeed! have you heard of any trouble, neighbor White?"

"No, I have heard nothing; but a man has the use of his own eyes, you know; and I never trust any one with my money who is evidently going down hill."

"Quite right; and I will send in my bill this morning. I have only delayed on account of the sickness which the poor man has had in his family all winter. I suppose he must have run behind a little, but still I must take care of number one."

"Speaking of Thompson, are you?" observed a bystander, who appeared to take an interest in the conversation. "Going down hill, is he! I must look out for myself, then. He owes me quite a snug sum for leather; but on the whole, I guess the money would be safer in my own pocket."

Here the four worthies separated, each with his mind filled with the affairs of neighbor Thompson; the probability that he was going down hill, and the best way of giving him a push.

In another part of the little village, similar scenes were passing.

"I declare!" exclaimed Mrs. Bennett, the dress-maker, to a favorite assistant, as she hastily withdrew her head from the window whence she had been gazing on the passers by. "If there is not Mrs. Thompson, the shoemaker's wife, coming up the street with a parcel in her hand. She wants to engage me to do her work, I suppose, but I think it would be a venture. Every one says they are running down hill, and it is a chance if ever I get my pay."

"She has always paid us promptly," was the reply.

"True, but that was in the days of her prosperity." I cannot afford to run any risk."

The entrance of Mrs. Thompson prevented further conversation.

She was evidently surprised at the refusal of Mrs. B. to do any work for her; but as great pressure of business was pleaded as an excuse, there was nothing to be said, and she soon took her leave. Another application proved equally unsuccessful. It was strange how busy the village dress-makers had suddenly become.

On the way home, the poor shoemaker's wife met the teacher of a small school in the neighborhood, where two of her children attended.

"Ah! Mrs. Thompson, I am glad to see you," was the salutation. "I was about calling at your house. Would it be convenient to settle our little account this afternoon?"

"Our account!" was the surprised reply.

"Surely the term has not yet expired?"

"Only half of it, but my present rule is to collect money at that time. It is a plan which many teachers have adopted of late."

"I was not aware that there had been any change in your rules, and I have made arrangements to meet your bill at the usual time. I fear that it will not be in my power to do so sooner."

The countenance of the teacher showed great disappointment, and as she passed on in a different direction, she muttered to herself:

"Just as I expected, I never shall see a cent. Everybody says they are going down hill. I



must get rid of the children in some way. Perhaps I may get a pair of shoes or two for payment for the half quarter, if I manage right, but it will never do to go on in this way."

A little discomposed by her interview with the teacher, Mrs. Thompson stepped into a neighboring grocery to purchase some trifling articles of family stores.

"I have a little account against you. Will it be convenient for Mr. Thompson to settle it this evening?" asked the polite shopkeeper, as he produced the desired articles.

"Is it his usual time for settling?" was again the surprised inquiry.

"Well, not exactly, but money is very tight just now, and I am anxious to get all that is due to me. In future I intend to keep short accounts; there is a little bill, if you would like to look at it. I will call around this evening. It is but a small affair."

"Thirty dollars is no small sum to us just now," and she thoughtfully pursued her way homewards.

"It seems strange that all these payments must be met just now, while we are struggling to recover from the heavy expenses of the winter. I cannot understand it."

Her perplexity was increased by finding her husband with two bills in his hand, and a countenance expressive of anxiety and concern.

"Look, Mary," he said, as she entered, "Here are two unexpected calls for money, one from the doctor, and one from the dealer in leather, from whom I purchased my last stock. They are both very urgent for immediate payment, although they have always been willing to wait a few months, until I could make arrangements to meet their claims. But misfortunes never come single, and if a man once gets behind hand, trouble seems to pour in upon him."

"Just so," replied the wife. "The neighbors think we are going down hill, and every one is ready to give us a push. Here are two more bills for you—one from the grocer and the other from the teacher."

Reply was prevented by a knock at the door, and the appearance of a lad who presented a neatly folded paper and disappeared.

"The butcher's account, as I live!" exclaimed the astonished shoemaker. "What is to be done, Mary? So much money to be paid out, and very little coming in; for some of my best customers have left me, although my work has always given satisfaction. If I could only have as much employment as usual, and the usual credit allowed me, I could soon satisfy all these claims; but to meet them is impossible, and the acknowledgement of inability would send us still on the downward path."

"We must do our best, and trust in Providence," was the consoling remark of his wife, as a second knock at the door aroused the fear that another claimant was about to appear.

But the benevolent countenance of Uncle Joshua, a rare, but everwelcome visitor, presented itself. Seating himself in the comfortable chair that Mary hastened to hand him, he said, in his eccentric but friendly manner:

"Well my good folks, I understand the world does not go as well with you as formerly. What's the trouble?"

"There need be no trouble," was the reply, "if men would not try to add to the afflictions which the Almighty sees to be necessary for us. The winter was a trying one. We met with sickness and misfortunes, which we endeavored to bear with patience. All would now go on well if those around me were not determined to push me in the downward path."

"But there lies the difficulty, friend Thompson. This is a selfish world. Everybody, or at least a great majority, care only for number one. If they see a poor neighbor getting down hill, their first thought is whether it will affect their own interests, and provided they can secure themselves they care not how soon he goes to the bottom. The only way is to keep up appearances. Show no signs of getting behind hand, and all will go well with you."

"Very true, Uncle Joshua, but how is this to be done? Bills which I did not expect to meet for the next three months are pouring in upon

me. My best customers have left me for a more fortunate rival. In short, I am on the brink of ruin, and nought but a miracle can save me."

"A miracle which is very easy wrought I imagine, my good friend. What is the amount of your debts which press so heavily upon you, and how soon, in the common course of events, could you discharge them?"

"They do not exceed one hundred dollars," replied the shoemaker, "and with my usual run of work, I could make all right in three or four months."

"We will say six," was the answer. "I will advance you one hundred and sixty dollars for six months. Pay every cent you owe, and with the remainder of the money make some slight improvement in your shop or house, and put every thing about the grounds in its usual neat order. Try this plan for a few weeks, and we will see what effect it has upon our worthy neighbors. No, no, never mind thanking me. I am only trying a little experiment on human nature. I know you of old, and have no doubt my money is safe in your hands."

Weeks passed by. The advice of Uncle Joshua had been strictly followed, and the change in the shoemaker's prospects was indeed wonderful. He was now spoken of as one of the most thriving men of the village, and many marvellous stories were told to account for the sudden alteration in his affairs.

It was generally agreed that a distant relative had entirely relieved him of his pecuniary difficulties. Old customers and new ones crowded in upon him. They had never before realized the beauty and durability of his work. The polite butcher selected the best pieces of meat for his inspection, as he entered, and was totally indifferent as to the time of payment. The teacher accompanied the children home to tea, and spoke in high terms of their improvement, pronouncing them among her best scholars. The dress-maker suddenly found herself free from the great press for work, and in a friendly note expressed her desire to oblige Mrs. Thompson in any way in her power.

"Just as I expected," exclaimed Uncle Joshua, rubbing his hands exultingly, as the grateful shoemaker called upon him at the expiration of six months, with the money which had been loaned in the hour of need. "Just as I expected. A strange world! They are ready to push a man up hill, if he seems to be ascending and just as ready to push him down, if they find that his face is turned that way. In future, neighbor Thompson, let every thing around you wear an air of prosperity, and you will be sure to prosper." And with a satisfied air, Uncle Joshua placed his money in his pocket-book, ready to meet some other claim upon his benevolence, whilst he whom he had thus befriended with a light step and cheerful countenance, returned to his happy home.—*Author unknown.*

**CHICKEN POT-PIE.**—Take a full grown chicken or fowl, cut it as for stewing or pie, rinse it in cold water, and put it into a stew-pan with hot water to cover it, add a half pound of salt pork, cut in thin slices, if liked, or a large teaspoonful of salt, let it boil gently for half an hour, (unless it is a young chicken, when it need not be parboiled,) take off the scum, make a pie or pot pie crust, make it rather more than half an inch thick, line sides only of a dinner pot, (if it extends down it will burn,) put the meat in the bottom, take a piece of butter the size of a large egg, and cut it in small bits, put it over the meat; not half as much butter will be required if pork is used, dredge it white with flour, put in water from the stew-pan, and if it does not reach nearly to the top of the crust, add more hot water; lay skewers across the top, roll out the paste, reserve enough to cover the pie, cut the remainder in small squares and drop them in the pie, then put on the top crust, cut a slit in the centre and cover the pot. Set it over a moderate fire to boil gently for three-quarters of an hour; then take a fork and try the top crust, if it be done take the pie up.

**BOSTON BAKED BEANS.**—Baked beans are a great dish with all Yankees, and the following

recipe for "Boston Baked Beans," from "Mrs. Webster's Improved Housewife," we think will be acceptable to our housekeeping friends:

Take two quarts of middling-sized white beans, three pounds of salt pork and one spoonfull of molasses. Pick the beans over carefully, wash and turn about a gallon of soft water to them in a pot; let them soak in it lukewarm over night; set them in the morning where they will boil till the skin is very tender and about to break, adding a teaspoonful of saleratus. Take them up dry, put them in your dish, stir in the molasses, gash the pork, and put it down in the dish so as to have the beans cover all but the upper surface; turn in cold water till the top is covered; bake and let the beans remain in the oven all night. Beans are good prepared as for baking, made a little thinner, and then boiled several hours with the pork.

#### HINTS TO FEMALES.

THE *News and Advertiser* of Middletown, Ct., is an ever-welcome visitor, and we should feel that a friend had deserted us, were we to miss it from our table. Dr. WM. B. CASEY, its able editor, has in former times given us some very wholesome medical advice, and we were at first sorry to learn, in addition to his professional duties, that he had assumed the cares of an editor. But he seems to like his new position so well, that he is trying to destroy his professional business; at least if his patients take the following advice, coming as it does with a double sanction, of a doctor and editor, we feel quite certain many of his patients will dispense with his future professional services.—The Doctor says:

We once in a while take it upon ourself to administer a little advice to the male sex, respecting sundry bad habits, in which it is prone to indulge; and we see no good reason why we should not venture upon a little remonstrance to the gentler sex, in regard to certain dangerous and unwholesome practices, into which "the girls" have allowed themselves to fall. We refer now more particularly to the pernicious habit of their wearing *thin shoes*. We admire a neat, pretty foot, as also a trim, well-turned ankle, but must protest against the exhibition of such articles under improper or disadvantageous circumstances. A thin, paper-soled shoe or slipper may do very well for in-door use, but do, dear ladies, we entreat of you, exchange the shoes aforesaid for a stout, substantial boot, when you go out of doors, and are obliged to walk in cold or damp weather. Don't tell us, that in such cases, you wear India rubber over-shoes; we know you do, when it actually rains or snows; but there are very many times when you leave the over-shoes at home, and with your feet encased in neat, thin gaiters, you step off, as if you were impervious to wet and cold, and consider yourselves perfectly secure against any attacks of disease through that mode of approach. Now the fact is, that very many, and very severe "colds" are caught, by this thoughtless and unnecessary exposure, and we doubt if disease finds a readier method of access to the system, than through the feet. Nor are "Rubbers" as wholesome as good stout leather. They (the rubbers) are most decidedly useful articles, and we have nothing to say against their use in wet weather; but in dry, cold weather, we believe substantial leather boots or shoes, much more conducive to health and comfort. They do not cause the feet to perspire as do the over-shoes. In England where there is much more wet and damp weather than with us, the ladies wear stout and even thick shoes. They do not, as too many of our women do, sacrifice health to appearance, and are not ashamed to be seen on the streets, with their feet protected by shoes and soles, which announce their approach at some distance.—What if they do not glide along as noiselessly as spirits; at all events they are less apt on that account actually to become spirits. Take our advice, ladies, and don't wear thin shoes.



## TO SUBSCRIBERS TO THE FARM AND GARDEN.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—This paper completes the numbers which we shall forward to such of the subscribers to the *Farm and Garden*, as have not or do not renew. The first of December would complete the volume of that paper, which was stopped before the issue of the tenth number, owing to the improper conduct of a person employed in transacting the business department of the paper.

We have done what was in our power to remedy the difficulty, by sending a weekly paper of about the same size as the monthly, during the time of the subscription. Those whose subscription did not expire with the December number of the *Farm and Garden*, will continue to receive this paper without expense till the first of January, or to No. 17. Some very few, whose subscriptions were for a long term, will receive this paper after that time till their subscriptions are amply made up.

ALLEN & Co., Publishers.

BACK NUMBERS.—We still have files of the back numbers of this volume to supply to new subscribers, with the exception of Nos. 1 and 2. No. 1 we are entirely out of, and we have very few copies of No. 2. Such of our subscribers as have either of those numbers, (1 and 2,) and do not keep their papers on file, will confer a very great favor if they will remail them to us. We will reciprocate the favor in any way they may direct.

We advise all to keep perfect files of the paper, to be bound or stitched together at the end of the volume, with an index which we shall then furnish. The volume will form a valuable one for future reference. We will supply any lost numbers, and we request any one who loses a number through the carelessness of the mail, to give us immediate notice of the fact, and we will supply the deficiency.

## CREDIT TO WHOM CREDIT IS DUE.

We notice, recently, that a number of our cotemporaries have copied *without credit* several articles written expressly for this paper, such as "How to Make Home-made Superphosphate of Lime;" "How shall we Advance the Interests of Agriculture;" Articles on "Draining;" "Humbugs;" "Coal Ashes;" "Winter Fattening Unprofitable;" "Planting Chestnut Trees;" &c., &c.

We highly value our exchanges, and carefully gather from them all we can to interest or profit our own readers, but our invariable rule has been, and is, to *do as we would be done by*, to always give credit for any article to that paper in which we have good reason to suppose it first appeared.

The *American Agriculturist* is generally largely supplied with original articles. Many of these are from our own pens; and as we have done heretofore, we shall continue to hold an open purse to those who write good articles for our paper. These are, of course, freely open to the use of every other paper. All we ask is a simple recognition of the paper which has been at the labor or expense of originating them.

Since writing the above, we notice that the *Farmer and Mechanic* copies our notice of Silvering Powders and Duplicate Writing Papers, and credits them to the *Scientific American*. This is a mistake we doubt not, and we only

call attention to the fact to correct the mistake.

The *Farmer and Mechanic* is a well edited paper, and is doing good service in advancing agricultural improvement. It is far from being like some journals we could name, so destitute of originality, as to need to borrow uncredited articles.

WE are glad to see a growing disposition on the part of public journals to give publicity to articles, showing up the character of the petty impositions that are practised by a large class of skillful peddlers, who are palming off upon the community daily, to the amount of thousands of dollars, worthless and injurious twenty-five cent articles, under various names. We alluded in a former number to the character of tooth-washes, and during the last ten days we have frequently seen a man, within twenty rods of our office, doing a thriving business in selling a wash of precisely the character we described.

If the dentists wished to increase their business, they could adopt no cheaper method than to make up a hundred barrels of these tooth-washes, and hire men to stand upon the corners of the streets, and give the article away freely to all who would take it. A few applications are sufficient to destroy a set of good teeth.

RANCID BUTTER.—Under the head of "Important Discovery" a statement—credited to a Paris Journal—is "going the rounds," to the effect that bad butter may be freed from all disagreeable taste and smell, and rendered as sweet as when first made, by simply washing it in water containing two or three drops of chloride of lime for each pound of butter. The butter is to be thoroughly worked over with the preparation, and afterwards washed with pure water.

We are sorry to say, we believe the above news "is too good to be true." When a process is discovered for restoring decaying vegetables, and putrescent animal matters, we shall then have some hopes of making rancid butter fresh again. Butter is an animal or organic production, and rancidity is the result of a change in its composition, brought about by the natural process of decay. This decaying process may be prevented, but after it has once taken place there is no hope of discovering a process to restore it to its original state. Such a process, were it practicable, would be worth millions of dollars to the discoverer and to the country. There is no season of the year when a million pounds of rancid butter could not be purchased, and by restoring it to the condition of new butter, each pound would be enhanced in value at least five cents. Each million pounds would in this case be worth \$50,000 more than before its restoration. But as above stated we have no hopes that any one will ever discover any process for doing this.

HOW TO ADMINISTER CHLOROFORM TO BEES.—We believe Mr. DAVID SMITH, of Scotland, was the first to recommend the use of chloroform to stupefy bees, when it is desirable to examine the hive for moths, or to remove honey from it. From various sources we learn this method is quite practicable. Some have used too large a quantity. Scarcely a quarter of an ounce is needed for a full size hive. The operation should be performed early in the morning, before any bees have left the hive, and before they are in active motion. A bright, calm, sunny morning is the best. The operation is very simple and easily performed.

Spread a cloth upon a table or large board near the hive; set a shallow plate in the middle of this and pour into it nearly a tablespoonful of chloroform, and set the hive quickly and carefully over it. After fifteen or twenty minutes the bees will become entirely insensible, and most of them will have left the hive and lie in a heap upon the table. On this account, to keep them from falling into the chloroform, it should be covered over with a piece of wire gauze, or what will answer equally well, place several small sticks across the plate and spread over them a piece of netting or open cloth.

After the bees have become insensible, the hive can be removed and examined, and the honey taken out if desired. The hive is then replaced over the bees, the edges being kept raised a little from the table by small blocks, so as to allow a free circulation of air. They will gradually become sensible, and ascending into the hive, will resume their work without having suffered any injury. The next morning the hive can be returned to its old place.

We suppose common sulphuric ether will answer equally well with chloroform, but a larger quantity and a longer time will be required.

We think this use of chloroform a valuable discovery, and one deserving the attention of all bee-raisers.

LICE ON COWS.—We have frequently seen it stated that water in which common potatoes had been boiled will destroy lice upon cattle. This hardly seems reasonable, but several persons have testified to its usefulness, and a correspondent of the *Southern Planter* says he has several times tried it with signal success. The remedy is simple, and is probably worthy of a trial, as it is easily made and can do no injury. Tobacco juice is more certain to kill them; melted lard, or fish oil is also very good; but if cattle are well kept, lice will scarcely ever molest them.

## CIDER APPLE-SAUCE.

THIS is known by the name of APPLE BUTTER in many parts of the country, and especially among the Germans of Pennsylvania, Western New-York, and Southern Ohio. As it keeps well during the entire year, and is highly relished by most persons, it is put up in large quantities for the market in some places; and we believe it would be more generally made, were all acquainted with the method of making a good article. Properly made, it bears transportation to almost any country, and it should be found in every city market. We have kept it for years, and found it as good as when first made. It even improves by age. Our process of making is as follows.

From six to twelve gallons of new cider are taken for each bushel of apples—the quantity of cider used depends upon the quality of the article we intend to make, and the length of time we wish it to keep. The cider is taken *as soon as made*, and boiled down to one half of its original bulk; the apples, entirely freed from skins and cores, are then put in, and the whole kept boiling over a brisk fire, with *constant stirring*, till the whole is reduced to a pulpy mass, about as thick as hasty-pudding; it is then removed from the fire before the stirring is discontinued, and when cold it may be put into jars or wooden casks. It is little liable to ferment or sour; should this chance to take place it should be boiled again. When ten or twelve gallons of cider are



used to a bushel of apples, and the boiling well conducted there is no danger of fermenting in half a dozen years. Most persons we believe prefer to use cider made from sweet apples, or else to use sweet apples in making, and many use both sweet apples and sweet apple cider.

The chief difficulty in making this article, is to prevent it from burning, especially near the close of the operation. To avoid this, much depends upon unremitted stirring. It is usually made in large brass kettles. Some cover the bottom of the kettle with little wisps of straw laid closely together. We have not found this necessary. The only failure we ever made was when a careless boy was entrusted with the stirring. A little upon the bottom was scorched and this soon communicated a bad flavor to the whole. Should a small portion happen to burn, the top part should immediately be poured off, and the kettle be thoroughly cleaned. The kettle should be clean and bright before putting in the apples, and it will remain so, and be less likely to burn. A long wooden stirrer is used. With attention to these little matters, the process is neither difficult nor hazardous, and those who have once tried the manufacture of this article will not soon lay it aside. It will command a remunerative price in the market at all times.

A very good and convenient winter apple-sauce is made by using a lesser quantity of cider, and simply boiling the apples, but not breaking them entirely to a pulp. We have also practised boiling down sweet apple cider when new, and keeping it in this state during the winter and spring to put into pies, and to use in making sauce with both green and dried apples. Sour apple cider, boiled down to one half or one third will keep a long time without fermentation or change of quality.

#### ERIE RAILROAD.

This stupendous work of art may now be said to be "finished." Hereafter the same cars pass regularly from New-York city to Lake Erie. Before this the narrow gage has been in use on this end of the road, but the wide track is now completed. This is, we believe, the longest route in the world which is passed over without change of cars. We heartily wish every road in the country had adopted the wise policy of laying a wide track. We always feel a greater sense of security when our swift coach stands upon a wide base. And then it is such a luxury to have elbow-room, as these wide cars—saloons rather—furnish.

No class of men in the country have had a stronger hold upon our sympathies than those who have had charge of the construction and equipment of the Erie Railroad. Let any one pass leisurely along the route and see the obstacles that have been surmounted, and they cannot fail to admire the skill and patient perseverance exercised.

We are more especially interested in this road from its influence upon the agricultural prospects of a large section of our State, to say nothing of its value to Ohio, and other states west. The cost was some \$25,000,000 we believe, yet if the actual increase in money value of the farms along its line could be estimated, we doubt not the sum would exceed \$50,000,000, or more than double the cost of the road. The owners of the land along its line could well afford to have built the entire road at their own expense, and then have given it up to any body of men who would conduct it afterwards. But

it has been built without expense to them, and they are now beginning to reap the benefit. They have new motives to improve their land by every means in their power. They now have the best market in the world easy of access. Those living four hundred miles from New-York can bring their produce here as cheaply, as quickly, and with more safety, than those living but forty miles distant a few years ago.

We have for some time past, looked with especial interest upon the agricultural prospects of the southern tier of counties in this State. We had designed ere this to have passed leisurely through this section, and gathered notes and made suggestions in reference to the products and agricultural resources, but the weekly issue of our paper permits us to make short excursions only. As we have opportunity from time to time, we shall make frequent visits to these counties, and gather such observations as may interest or instruct our readers.

**NATIONAL MAGAZINE.**—The December number is at hand, and fully sustains the high character which this valuable magazine has already established for itself. It is really a pleasure to take into our families, a periodical which is replete with interesting and instructive reading, and yet is entirely free from all matter which is the least doubtful in its moral tendency. We think the publishers should take measures to make so valuable and cheap a magazine more generally known and read, though we believe their present circulation is between Twenty and Thirty Thousand. Published by Carleton & Phillips, 200 Mulberry-street, New York; at \$2 a year, or, 18¢ cents a number.

#### ARRIVAL OF DUCHESS 64.

THIS extraordinary fine Short-horn cow arrived in the steamer Humboldt at this port, on the 24th inst., in excellent condition. It will be recollected that she was purchased, among other animals, at Earl DUCIE's late sale, for 600 guineas (\$3000), by Mr. FRANCIS M. ROTCH, for Mr. JONATHAN THORNE, of this city. She is four years old, almost entirely a bright, deep red, and was bred by the late Mr. THOMAS BATES, and purchased at his executor's sale by the late Earl DUCIE. We shall say no more of this superb animal than to advise all amateurs to call at Mr. THORNE's farm, Washington, Duchess Co., N. Y., and examine her and the other choice stock Mr. THORNE has there, for themselves.

Mr. THORNE also received by the Humboldt ten South-down ewes, from the flock of Mr. JONAS WEBB. They are heavily woolled and uncommonly good animals, even for Mr. WEBB's breeding.

In Short-horn cattle and South-down sheep Mr. THORNE has now what is very desirable among the best of breeders.

Mr. FRANCIS ROTCH, of Morris, Otsego Co., N. Y., received a beautiful Short-horn bull calf by the above steamer, and a choice lot of Mad-agascar rabbits and Dorking fowls.

**STINSON'S KNIFE-SHARPENER.**—This is a very convenient article for kitchen use. It consists of two square plates, made so hard that they remove a portion from both sides of the edge of a knife when drawn between them. For sharpening meat and bread knives, this little article is quite serviceable if skillfully used. We prefer the square plates to any other form we have seen.

#### SALE OF IMPORTED SHORT-HORNED CATTLE, &c. Belonging to the Northern Kentucky Cattle Association, August 18th, 1853.

MR. JAMES G. KINNARD, of Lexington, Ky., obligingly forwarded us an official account of the above sale, soon after it was made. This was mislaid or carried off from our office. Upon learning this, Mr. K. sent us another; but owing to the numerous Cattle Shows, &c., to report in our columns since its reception, we have delayed its publication till the present number. This finishes up all the great cattle sales which have taken place in Great Britain and this country the past year; and for this alone, the present volume of the Agriculturist will be a valuable work of reference to stock breeders.

#### BULLS.

- |   |        |
|---|--------|
| Lot 1, Diamond, (11357) Roan, bred by Lord Feversham, 3 years old, Brutus J. Clay & Co., of Bourbon,        | \$6005 |
| " 2, Young Chilton, (11278) White, bred by J. Emmerson, 3 years old, Warfields, Kinnaird & Co., of Fayette, | \$3005 |
| " 3, Challenger, Roan, bred by Earl Ducie, 1 year old, Vanmeter, Goff & Co., of Clarke,                     | 4850   |
| " 4, Orontes, 2nd (11887) Red, bred by Earl of Burlington, 2 years, A. J. Alexander, of Woodford,           | 4525   |
| " 5, The Count, (12191) Roan, bred by J. Beasley, 2 years, Strawre Goff, of Clarke,                         | 2675   |
| " 6, Fusileer, (11499) Roan, bred by T. Bell, 2 years, R. W. Scott of Franklin,                             | 1425   |
| " 7, Senator 2nd, White, bred by H. Ambler, 1 year, Allen & Curd, of Fayette,                               | 2000   |
| " 8, Belleville 3rd, Roan, bred by John M. Hopper, 1 year, G. W. Lutton, of Fayette,                        | 1500   |
| " 9, Yorkshire Maynard, Roan, bred by A. T. Maynard, 1 year, R. S. Taylor, of Clarke,                       | 1000   |
| " 10, Fortunatus, 8 months, Roan, bred by Mr. Fawkes, Isaac Vanmater of Clarke                              | 1800   |

#### COWS.

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| " 11, Lady Stanhope, 6 years, Roan, bred by A. T. Maynard, B. J. Clay, of Bourbon,      | 1500 |
| " 12, Lady Fairy, 4 years, Red, bred by Mr. Fawkes, Wm. Warfield, of Fayette,           | 1100 |
| " 13, Goodness, 6 years, Red, bred by Mr. Hall, D. S. Coleman, of Fayette,              | 2025 |
| " 14, Roan Duchess, 3 years, Roan, bred by Mr. Wetherill, W. H. Brand, of Fayette,      | 900  |
| " 15, Maid of Melrose, 2 years, Roan, bred by Mr. Fawkes, A. J. Alexander, of Woodford, | 2200 |
| " 16, Lady Caroline, 2 years, Roan, bred by Mr. Sperman, B. J. Clay, Bourbon,           | 1825 |
| " 17, *Gem, 2 years, Roan, bred by Mr. Ambler, S. Vanmeter, Clarke,                     | 825  |
| " 18, Mazurka, 2 years, Roan, bred by Mr. W. Smith, A. J. Alexander, Woodford           | 3050 |
| " 19, Duchess of Sutherland, 2 years, Red, bred by Mr. Ambler, W. H. Brand, Fayette,    | 900  |
| " 20, Necklace, } twins, 1 year, Roan, bred   |      |
| " 21, Bracelet, } by Mr. Towneley, H. Clay, jun., Bourbon,                              | 805  |
| by Mr. Towneley, M. M. Clay, Bourbon,   | 750  |
| " 22, Orphan Nell, 1 year, Roan, bred by Mr. Tanqueray, Hill & Gano, Bourbon            | 1000 |
| " 23, Equity, 1 year, Red, bred by Mr. Booth, J. Waller, Jefferson,                     | 1000 |
| " 24, Flattery, 1 year, White, bred by Earl Ducie, W. R. Duncan, Clarke,                | 815  |
| " 25, Muffin, 1 year, Roan, bred by Earl Ducie, Smith & Coulter, Scott,                 | 635  |

COTSWOLD SHEEP, bred by Messrs. Garne & Lane.

#### BUCKS.

- |                                |        |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| 1 O. H. Burbridge, of Bourbon, | \$ 710 |
| 2, J. S. Matson, " "           | 1010   |

#### EWES.

- |                              |     |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 1, J. S. Matson, of Bourbon, | 210 |
| 2, H. Hedge, " "             | 270 |
| 3, J. S. Matson, " "         | 105 |
| 4, H. Varnon, " "            | 221 |

\* Doubts were entertained as to her breeding.



5, R. Ford, of Scott. . . . . 200  
6, O. H. Burbridge, Bourbon. . . . . 140

## LEICESTER SHEEP.

1 Buck, J. G. Kinniard, Fayette. . . \$50  
2 Ewes, Lewis Castleman, Fayette. . . 52 each.  
SOUTHDOWN SHEEP bred by Jonas Webb.

## BUCKS.

1 1 year old, purchased by J. Kerr, Fayette, \$755  
2 " " Kinniard & Clay, Fayette and Bourbon, . . . 400  
3 1 year old, purchased by M. M. Clay, Bourbon, . . . 340

## EWES.

1 1 year old, purchased by M. M. Clay, Bourbon, . . . 350  
2 1 year old, purchased by J. G. Kinniard, Fayette, . . . 180  
3 1 year old, purchased by M. M. Clay, Bourbon, . . . 230

Horse Cleveland, Bay Stallion, Young Lord, bred by J. C. Maynard, purchased by Isaac Wright, of Bourbon, . . . 2800

Total amount of Sale, . . . \$55,976  
10 Bulls, \$28,681, average, \$2868 10.  
15 Cows, 19,230, " 1282 00.  
The Cotswold Sheep, \$2866, average, \$358 25.  
" Leicester " 154, " 51 38.  
" Southdown, " 2255, " 375 80.

This is the greatest sale which has ever been made; Diamond selling for a \$1000 more than the famous Comet, at Mr. Colling's sale in England, in 1810.

In addition to the above, Mr. James S. Matson, at his sale on the 23d September, sold his imported bull, John O'Gaunt, (11621,) privately to a Company of gentlemen residing in Boyle and Mercer counties, in this State, for \$4000; also, Javelin, (11610,) bred by Lord Hill, sold for a little upwards of \$1200; a 2 year old heifer, bred by Mr. M. for \$871; a 3 year old cow for \$675; a yearling heifer for \$702; Cows for \$300, \$530, \$500, \$516, \$464; a 2 year old Heifer \$421; Calves, \$181, \$185, \$400, \$155, \$350, \$210, \$431.

Many have supposed that the above sales were fictitious, but that such was not the case, we have every assurance from highly honorable persons in Kentucky. All these sales were *bona fide*; yet it may be proper for us to add, by way of explanation, that the Stockholders of the Importing Association alone were the purchasers. Consequently, whatever profit was made upon the importation, (which was large,) was divided among the members according to their articles of agreement. This accounts somewhat for the high prices brought by these animals. For the better understanding of our readers, we have arranged the cost of the above animals in England, the price sold at in Kentucky, and the profit on each, in a tabular form below.

Name.	When Calved.	Cost in England	Sold for	Profit
<b>BULLS.</b>				
1. Diamond	June, 1850	630	6005	5375
2. Young Chilton	May, 1850	600	3005	2405
3. Challenger	Jan., 1852	450	4850	4400
4. Cronet	Sept., 1851	630	4925	3895
5. The Count	July, 1851	525	2575	2050
6. Fusileer	Feb., 1853	375	1475	1100
7. Senator	April, 1853	630	2000	1370
8. Belleville	Jan., 1852	1050	1500	450
9. Yorkshire Maynard	March, 1852	275	1000	725
10. Fortunatus	Dec., 1852	275	1800	1525
<b>COWS AND HEIFERS.</b>				
11. Lady Stanhope	In 1847	375	1500	1125
12. Lady Fairy	June, 1848	525	1100	575
13. Goodness	Sept., 1847	525	2025	1500
14. Roan Duchess	July, 1850	275	900	625
15. Maid of Melrose	Oct., 1851	775	2200	1425
16. Lady Caroline	July, 1851	775	1825	1050
17. Gem	April, 1851	600	825	225
18. Masurka	Aug., 1851	375	2050	1675
19. Duchess of Sutherland	Dec., 1850	400	900	500
20. Necklace	April, 1852	260	805	545
21. Bracelet	Nov., 1852	325	1000	675
22. Orphan	March, 1852	400	1000	600
23. Equity	Nov., 1851	325	815	490
24. Flattery	June, 1852	325	425	100
25. Muffin				

## THE HORSES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The first horses brought into any part of the territory at present embraced in the United States, were landed in Florida by Cabeza de Vaca, in 1527, forty-two in number, all of which perished or were otherwise killed. The next importation was also brought to Florida by De Soto, in 1539. In 1608 the French introduced the horse into Canada. In 1609, the English landed at Jamestown, in Virginia, having seven horses with them. In 1629, Francis Higginson imported horses and other domestic animals in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay.

In 1625, the Dutch Company imported horses into New-York. In 1750, the French of Illinois were in possession of considerable numbers of horses.

According to the census returns for 1850, there were 4,335,358 horses in the United States, exclusive of those in cities, which were not returned. The four and a half millions of these animals in the United States, constitute a proportion of one to five of the inhabitants. New-York has one horse to seven persons. Pennsylvania one to six and six-tenths. Ohio, one to four. Kentucky, one to three free inhabitants. In Ohio and the new States of the Northwest the increase of horses has kept pace with that of the population.

The number of horses in the United States is more than three times as large as that in Great Britain. A recent report in France shows that there are in that country 2,200,000 horses.—*Boston Transcript.*

For the American Agriculturist.

## THE POTATO ROT.

MIDDLEBUSH, N. J. Nov. 24, 1853.

I HAVE heard of many notable cures for the potato rot through the columns of your excellent paper and others, but none appear to me so likely to eradicate the disease, as a method of preparing the seed recommended by a friend of mine residing in North Center, Michigan. This gentleman is an intelligent and wealthy farmer, and a man whose statements can be relied on.

While on a visit to my place recently, he told me they had eradicated the disease entirely by planting potatoes that had remained in the ground during the winter; those remaining until spring being of course free from disease. They commenced in this way a few years since. Their potatoes having rotted very much as was often the case, they concluded not to dig them, and if any kept until spring, to plant those. The potatoes thus planted grew well, and did not rot, and have not rotted since. They have continued this plan from year to year, leaving enough potatoes in the ground in autumn for seed in the spring, and they feel quite confident that they have hit upon the right remedy, as they have not been troubled with the rot in that vicinity since this plan has been adopted.

Some not practically acquainted with raising potatoes, may think they will freeze in the ground, but we know the ground will draw the frost out without injuring the potatoe for seed, for we have often had a volunteer crop from those left in the ground.

It appears very reasonable to me; the cure is simple and easily tried, and it may be just the thing. I cheerfully make these facts known, and if it turns out as I anticipate, we will all have new cause for *Thanksgiving*.

P. S. BROKAW.

Our correspondent may have found a remedy for the potato rot. We ourselves had a small volunteer crop of potatoes the past season, from some that were accidentally left in a bed all winter. Whether potatoes will keep sufficiently well during winter in the open ground to answer for seed in a climate more severe than this we cannot say; it is our impression, however, that they have been thus preserved as far north as the State of Maine. Will the Editor of the *Maine Farmer* please inform us if he has any knowledge of potatoes having been left in the ground all winter, in that State, and yet produce a good crop the following season?

"WHAT'S that horse out of?" said a fellow with a view to quiz a farmer's boy, who was riding an old horse which showed less blood than bone. "Out of?" "Yes, what's he out of—do you know?" "Yes, I do." "Well what?" "Out of oats!"

Everybody's particular friend is nobody's.

## SIDE-WALK SKETCHES.

YOUNG MEN "FROM THE COUNTRY."

MR. VERDANT GREEN is the type of a class with which our city is always, to a greater or less extent, crowded, and who may always be found in the garrets of twenty-shilling boarding houses, and in those "Agencies," and "Commercial Colleges," which advertise dozens of valuable situations, at sumptuous salaries, going a begging for want of suitable persons to fill them. Verdant was raised on a snug little farm up the river, and with a host of younger brothers and sisters was sustained by it, frugally, comfortably, and healthfully. He was happy in his occupation, and took pride in the glossy coats of his father's horses, the fruitfulness of the orchard, the fishpond, the enjoyments of the singing-school, the apple-paring parties, the "husking bees," and the many innocent and healthful relaxations which the city with all its wealth cannot afford; and life passed on, developing his constitution vigorously and firmly. Verdant had enjoyed the educational advantages of three months' schooling which every winter afforded, and was quite a proficient in figures; could work the sum about the nails in the horses shoes without looking at the rule, and was often called up by the "master" to hear the juniors' recitations, when he was unusually busy. He therefore prided himself somewhat upon his attainments; and eventually began to spruce himself up, at the close of his day's labor, and stroll down to the village store, a practice which soon brought him into rather close intimacy with Mr. Sharpe, the proprietor's clerk. He used to sit by the door and read the New-York paper, and listen to Mr. Sharpe's glowing descriptions of the pleasures of the city, and soon, in imitation of his friend, he omitted, in his weekly shave, to cut the incipient beard from his upper lip, notwithstanding the remonstrances of his mother, and the jeers of his brothers and sisters. Was it strange that his labor became distasteful to him? The pure bracing air that played upon his cheek, as he sat upon the plow-beam while he breathed his team, was no longer appreciated, and the big harvest apples which rained down from the tree by the gable of the cottage, lost all their flavor by being contrasted with the tropical fruits which Mr. Sharpe had described as being so abundant in the city.

One day as he was in the store waiting his turn to be served, to beguile the time he took up the *Herald*, and his eye was at once arrested by the following:

WANTED.—A Bank Clerk at \$2000 per annum. Also ten young men in a new wholesale store: salaries \$600 to \$1500. Call at — College. Fitted, boarded, and guaranteed. No charge for places. Young men from the country preferred.

Verdant stood riveted to the spot. What, thought he, \$2000 a year? Why it would more than buy father's place. I won't be such a fool as to hoe and plow and harrow, when money is to be made so much easier; and that last pound of deception broke the back of reason, and Verdant went to his home a discontented, unhappy, and misguided young man. When sister Jane had washed up the tea things, and mother had taken her knitting for the evening, and old Mr. Green had begun to mend the harness, Verdant disclosed his plans, and assured them that the next day's work would be the last that should sully his hands with the soil that sustained him. Poor lad! Had a thunderbolt descended the chimney, and scattered the brands of the hickory fire over the floor, it would have produced less consternation in the family circle of the Greens. The father was a mild, quiet man, and he shook his head and said little; the mother threw down her knitting, and, as Verdant afterwards told his friend Mr. Sharpe, "took on like every thing;" and sister Jane, who was dandling baby on her knee—Verdant always loved baby—took up the little creature, and placed her in his arms, imploring him not to leave them. Entreaty to so determined a lad as was Verdant fell with as little effect as rain-drops on an anvil. Nothing would do. He gathered together the little sum of twenty-three dollars, to him an immense amount, and with his trunk well filled



with good but home-spun garments, he started on the "Alida" to reach the city.

Some how or other, his heart sank when the boat ceased to blow off steam, and the hawsers were cast loose from the pier; but then the \$2000 a year was too tempting an inducement, and when the next day he found his trunk in the attic of a cheap boarding house, and himself walking briskly up Broadway, according to the direction of the advertisement, he began to felicitate himself upon his resolution and firmness. He had an interview with professor Skinner, at the "Institution," who was very cordial and friendly, and was given to understand that the Merchant's Bank in Wall street had a vacancy for a confidential Book-keeper, and that he, Mr. Skinner, was deputed to procure a suitable person. Upon sounding Verdant's depth as a calculator, the Professor took him into a private room, and assured him that he was just the person they wanted, but that some preliminary instruction would be necessary, which would occupy three weeks, during which time he should board at the "College," and diligently pursue his studies, the compensation to the professor being six dollars per week, payable in advance, until he entered upon his duties at the bank. The young man did not much relish the paying in advance, for he had already advanced twenty shillings at the house where he had left his trunk; but the professor assured that him was it important to be ready as soon as possible, in order to secure the situation; and, finally, the interview closed by Verdant's paying him six dollars for the first week's tuition and board. The close of the first day's visit reduced his assets to this condition:

Cr.	
By Cash on hand—\$23.	
	Contra.
Expenses to the city.....	75
Cartage of trunk to boarding house.	25
1 week's board in advance (lost)...	2.50
1 " " to Prof. Skinner....	\$6.00
	\$9.50
	\$23.00
Balance remaining.....	\$13.50

He removed his quarters that evening to the Professor's house, waiting until after dark, to carry his own trunk and avoid the expense of further cartage. Here he was compelled to purchase a set of blank books for his book-keeping studies, for which Mr. S. charged him sixty-two cents more, generously furnishing pens and ink gratis. His board was strange contrast to the bountiful table spread at home. The dry slices of bread, scantily smeared with rank butter, entirely destroyed his appetite, and the slops called tea, seemed sickening, compared to the large gilt-edged bowl of milk his mother always provided.

At the end of the third week, with all his economy, his little stock of money was exhausted; and the Professor finding his victim's finances depleted, pronounced him qualified for his post. Accordingly, he was furnished with a letter of introduction to the Merchants' Bank in Wall street.

His last sixpence was spent in riding down; for he thought that, as he was about to enter upon a salary of \$2000 a year, he could well afford the little luxury. Upon inquiring at the bank, he was soon given to understand that, when they needed his services, they would communicate with him personally; in short, that he had been duped and swindled. Verdant could not believe it—the Professor was so kind, so evidently honorable. He started back on his weary walk to get an explanation from his friend, and was soon satisfied; it was the Merchants' Bank of Providence, that wanted a Book-keeper, not the Merchants' Bank of Wall street.

What should he do? He had no money, no friends. The Professor assured him that he had better hasten, or the place would be filled; and, calling the pinched-looking servant girl, he bade her bring down Verdant's trunk and set it on the sidewalk. Poor Verdant! For the first time in his life had real trouble crossed his path;

and forgetting his pride, his obduracy to his parents smote him to the heart, and he shouldered his trunk, and lugged it wearily down to the steamboat which had brought him to the city, the Captain readily giving him credit for the amount of his passage home again.

The above sketch is not one whit exaggerated; and but that the subject of it had a home to receive him, his case would have been as pitiable as that of hundreds of others who visit the city to procure situations, without possessing the necessary influence or local reputation. Should it meet the eye of any other Verdant Greens, let them congratulate themselves on their freedom from the bustle and harassments of a city life, and learn to do their duty in their appropriate sphere, assured that *there true happiness is alone to be found.*—*Journal of Commerce.*

#### CURING HAMS.

In the last Patent Office Report, JAMES CAMPBELL, of Weston, N. J., gives the following as a superior process for curing hams:

"The best method I have found for curing hams is, after the hams have been cut, let them lie out on a shelf, where they can have plenty of cool air, so that the animal heat is entirely out of them before you attempt to put them down in salt; then corn them down for two or three days; after which drain off any bloody water which may come out; and then make the following pickle, sufficient to cover them:—Take 9 pounds of salt, 3 ounces of saltpetre, 1 ounce of saleratus, 4 pounds of brown sugar or molasses, and six gallons of water, let them lie in the above pickle from three to six weeks, according to the size of the hams, when you may take them out and smoke them with good hickory or apple-wood until sufficient to suit your taste. They should then be taken down and hung up in a dry, cool place, in bags to protect them from the flies.

I have hams cured after the above method, which were almost as fine when eighteen months' old as when taken from the smoke-house. And while upon the subject of hams, I would further say that, when you boil them, they should be boiled until done, in good, soft water; and, when nearly done, throw in a handful of clean Timothy hay; it absorbs all impurities which may be around the outside of the ham. As soon as done, take out the hay, but leave the ham in the water until nearly cold, when you may take it out.

#### CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURAL WONDERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15, 1853.

From a lecture delivered by Dr. Gibbons, a few evenings since, I give the following:

On entering the room [of the Agricultural Fair,] you are struck with the tasteful decorations and the profusion of plants, many of which are rare and beautiful. On the table are several varieties of squashes, the largest of which weighs 121 pounds; onions, weighing 4 pounds, and measuring 22 and 23 inches in circumference; beets 36, 40, and even 51 pounds—several of the long variety, one of which measures 2 feet and 8 inches, to which another foot may be added for the missing extremity, which appears to have been pulled through by the antipodes; sweet potatoes from San Jose, 12 and 13 inches long, 8 weighing 20 pounds; carrots, 5, 8, and 10 pounds, and turnips raised to order of any size called for. The most striking feature, however, is the potatoes, specimens of which weighing 4 pounds, and measuring a foot or more in length, have been sent from all directions, San Jose, Santa Cruz, Alameda, Oakland, &c. There are 72 bushels or 700 pounds, the produce of three potatoes, raised at San Jose. It is a remarkable fact that this vegetable requires no cultivation in any part of California. The seed is planted, without manure, and not a plough or hoe touches the field till the crop is gathered. These large potatoes are always of the best quality, and never hollow or false-hearted. In the vicinity of Santa Cruz the potato has been attacked by an insect which enters at the eye and burrows

through the tuber, destroying it. The appearance of this insect is an evil omen.

Some ten or twelve varieties of wheat are exhibited, the growth of California and of Oregon, some of which produce sixty to seventy bushels an acre; weight sixty-two to sixty-five pounds per bushel. One specimen of barley is exhibited as part of a crop of one hundred and forty-nine bushels to the acre. Stalks of Indian corn fourteen feet high and ears, from a crop of one hundred bushels to the acre. Oats nine feet four inches high, and one specimen ten feet seven inches. The specimens of flour are very interesting. They are from various quarters of California, and equal in quality to the celebrated brands of Gallego and Hazall.

Among the fruits are grapes. A common weight of the clusters being five and six pounds; delicious sugar pears, many of which exceed one pound—a cluster of four on a stem, weighing seven pounds, from San Jose. Pound pears, the largest weighing two pounds, and Washington pears of uncommon size and beauty. Apples from Oregon and California, one of which is twelve inches in circumference; three apples from a single graft, one year old from San Jose. Pearmain and Seek-no-further from the coast near Bolinas; trees planted last year and growing directly on the borders of the ocean in a sunny nook backed by high hills to leeward.

#### PROPOSED DOG LAW—PRESERVATION OF SHEEP.

A PETITION is in circulation in Bourbon county, praying the next Legislature to enact a law preserving the sheep of that county from the encroachment of dogs. It proposes the following sections for a legislative act:

1. That it shall be the duty of the person or persons appointed to list the property of the county for taxation, to inquire on the oath of every person subject to be assessed for taxation what number of dogs such person, or any member of such persons family may own or claim; and one dog of every such person, including every member of his or her family, shall be assessed to pay twenty-five cents annually, and every dog more than the one shall be subject to the payment of fifty cents annually.

2. That all monies arising from the assessment on dogs shall be set apart and denominated "The Sheep Fund of Bourbon County."

3. It shall be the duty of the County Court of Bourbon county, to appoint a treasurer to take charge of the sheep fund—he shall give bond with good security, to be renewed from time to time, as said Court may direct, conditioned for the true and faithful discharge of his duties—he shall demand and receive from the Sheriff all assessments on dogs, which are to be collected as other taxes; he shall have power to institute all proper proceedings against the Sheriff to make him accountable for any neglect or malfeasance in collecting or paying over any portion of the dog tax; he shall hold and disburse said fund according to law and whenever he has more than one hundred dollars on hand, and there is no outstanding draft upon him, he shall loan it out on short terms, taking good security, to make profit, and shall receive such compensation as the County Court may deem just and reasonable.

4. Whenever any owner of sheep in Bourbon county may have any of them killed by dogs, such owner, or his agent, may call upon any two of the neighbors of good repute, who being first sworn to act justly and impartially, shall proceed to inquire into the amount of damages done to such owner of sheep by the depredation of dogs, which shall be certified by the persons inquiring into the same, with the affidavit of a Justice of the Peace attached thereto, and it shall be the duty of the treasurer of the sheep fund to pay the amount of all damages thus reported to him, out of said fund, on presentation.

5. It shall be lawful for any person, summarily to kill every dog that may be known to have killed or attacked any sheep in the county of Bourbon.

NEVER wade in unknown waters.



## Markets.

REMARKS.—By the late news from Europe, to the 12th November, Flour and Grain remained steady abroad, although the weather continued very favorable for sowing. Flour has advanced in this market the past week from 6 to 12 cents per barrel; the prices of the different kinds of Grain remain about the same. Pork, another slight decline; Beef, steady.

Cotton, an advance of  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a cent per lb. Other southern products unchanged.

Money continues to grow easier, although good paper still sells readily in Wall street at 10 to 12 per cent.

The *Mark Lane Express* and most of our foreign papers are so devoid of interest in Market Reports, we make no quotations from them this week. The War between Russia and Turkey seems to have had no particular effects yet in the prices of produce, rates of interest &c., either at home or abroad.

At Cincinnati Hogs are dull and tending downwards; Nov. 26, sales at \$4 10 to \$4 25 per 100 lbs.

## PRODUCE MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of the more important Vegetables, Fruits, &c.

Washington Market, Nov. 26, 1853.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, Carriers,  $\frac{1}{2}$  bbl. \$2; Mercers, \$2@2 25; Western Reds, \$1 50; Jersey Reds, \$1 75; Sweet Potatoes, \$2 75@3; Cabbages,  $\frac{1}{2}$  100, \$3@3 50; Red do., \$4; German Greens, \$2 50; Savoy, \$3; Cauliflowers,  $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen, \$7 50; Broccoli, 50c. @75c.; Onions, white,  $\frac{1}{2}$  bbl. \$2; do. yellow, \$1 75; do. red, \$1 50; Parsnips  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel, 50c.; Carrots,  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel, 37 50; Beets,  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel, 37 50; Turnips, Ruta Baga,  $\frac{1}{2}$  bbl. \$1@1 25; yellow stone,  $\frac{1}{2}$  bush, 44c.; white,  $\frac{1}{2}$  bush, 37 50; Spinach,  $\frac{1}{2}$  bbl. \$1; Lettuce,  $\frac{1}{2}$  100, 50c.; Endive,  $\frac{1}{2}$  100, 50c.; Leeks,  $\frac{1}{2}$  doz. bunches, 11c.; Celery,  $\frac{1}{2}$  doz. bunches, 75c. @1; Salsify,  $\frac{1}{2}$  doz. bunches, 50c.; Parsley,  $\frac{1}{2}$  doz. bunches, 15c.; Squashes,  $\frac{1}{2}$  100, \$5@1 50.

FRUITS.—Apples, Newton Pippins,  $\frac{1}{2}$  bbl. \$3 50@4; R. I. Greenings, \$2 75@3 25; Pound Sweets, \$2@2 25; Twenty ounce Pippins \$2; Spitzenburg, \$2@2 25; Baldwin, \$2@2 25; Russets, \$2; Gilliflowers, \$2@2 25; Golden Pippin, \$2 25; Vandervere, \$2 25; Quinces,  $\frac{1}{2}$  bbl. \$2 50; Cranberries  $\frac{1}{2}$  doz. \$5 50@7 50; Hickory nuts,  $\frac{1}{2}$  bush., \$2; Chestnuts, \$2 25@2 50.

There has been very little deviation from the prices quoted last week. Potatoes of prime quality may bring a little more than the price noted, and have a tendency upwards, though there appear to be more in market than usual. Sweet Potatoes have increased considerably in price within the last few weeks; they are now retailing at \$3 25 per bbl., and these not of extra quality. Cabbages are also advancing gradually, and will require a little more care in bringing them to market now that the frost has set in; Potatoes and many other vegetables will also require more careful handling.

Apples continue at about the same rates as quoted last week. We see very few samples of choice Newtown Pippins or prime R. I. Greenings; Spitzenburgs, Pound Sweets, Twenty ounce Pippins, and Baldwins are the most common sorts. Inferior lots of any of these varieties may be purchased as low as one dollar per barrel, but they are nearly worthless, and from \$2 25@2 50 is the lowest price for good fruit. Pears are seldom offered but in small quantities for retail, so that the prices demanded do not convey a fair idea of their value, and the fancy Boston fruit, that we read of, does not get farther than Broadway.

## NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, Nov. 28, 1853.

An unusually small supply, together with several less important coincidences had the effect of improving the price of cattle to-day, and prices rose considerably above those of the previous week. The most exacting drovers were almost satisfied with this advance, and the only limit to the increase in prices was the inferiority of the majority of the cattle in market; only a few decent-looking animals were offered, and these did not long remain on hand.

The number of cattle at the Washington Yards for the week, will be seen by the following numbers, to have been much less than we have reported for some time.

WASHINGTON YARDS, Forty-fourth street.

A. M. ALLESTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	ON HAND:
Beeves, 1,653	1,606
Cows & Calves, 10	
Sheep and Lambs, 1,165	
Veals, 306	
BROWNING'S, Sixth street.	
Sheep and Lambs, 4,193	2,000
Beeves, 342	
Cows, 54	

O'BRIEN'S, Sixth street.		
Beeves,	160	
Cows,	20	13
CHAMBERLIN'S, Robinson street.		
Beeves,	300	50
Cows and Calves,	30	12
Sheep and Lambs,	3,200	350
Veals,	25	

The cattle received at the Washington Yards were from the following sources:

N. York State, by the cars, 357 beeves; on foot, 189 do.; by the Hudson River boats, 72 do.

From Pennsylvania, on foot, 65 beeves.

Ohio, on cars, 176 do.

Kentucky, on cars, 105 do.

Virginia, on foot, 309 do.

These were forwarded by the following lines:

By the Harlem Railroad, Beeves, 333; Cows and Calves, 10; Sheep and Lambs, 945; Veals, 306.

By the Hudson River Railroad: Beeves, 219.

By the Erie Railroad: Beeves, 259; Sheep, 120.

The prices of cattle judging from the sales effected to-day were,

Inferior, 7 1/2 @ 8c.  
Good, 8 1/2 @ 9c.  
Superior, 9 1/2 @ 10c.

Extra cattle may have been sold for a little over ten cents, but there were few in market calculated to exceed that figure, and very indifferent animals brought eight cents; such beef as the owners would never think of eating themselves.

SHEEP.—At Chamberlin's, the sales of sheep have been better for the last few days, and the heavy stock on hand last week has been nearly all cleared out, a comparatively small number remaining to-day.

JOHN MORTIMORE, sheep broker, reports the following sales, with the average price of each:

300 Sheep @ \$3 75; 61 do @ \$4 75; 100 do @ \$4 25; 170 do @ \$4 88; 190 do @ \$3 90; 77 do @ \$4 50; 80 do @ \$3 25; 277 do @ \$4 90; 100 do @ \$5 75; 60 lambs @ \$3; one lot of good 40 do @ \$4. He also reports an advance in the price of sheep, owing to the favorable change in the weather and a small supply. Sheep are worth from 8@10c. per lb., according to quality, and lambs from 10@12 1/2c.

Mutton is selling by the carcass in Washington market at from 6@9c. As there are few left over, and these of inferior quality, there is a prospect of sales being brisk.

WM. DEHART, sheep broker at the same place, furnishes the following notes of sales from his book, as reliable.

One lot of 94 sheep, @ \$4 25; 42, @ \$3 37 1/2; 42, @ \$2 87 1/2; 186, @ \$3 87 1/2; 9 lambs, @ \$3 50; also the following lots: 55 sheep and lambs, \$188 25; 172 sheep, \$661 25; 287 \$884 87; 208, \$755; 27, \$74 25; 42, \$164; 75, \$309 38; making 811 sheep for \$2948 75, which would average about \$3 50 each.

At BROWNING'S the prices of sheep are quoted at from \$2 50@5; extras, \$5@5; and lambs from \$1 75@5; extras, \$6.

The actual state of the market may be learned from the above particulars.

VEALS.—These have not varied much since our last report, and are worth from 5@7c. per pound; there are more in market however this week.

SWINE.—An advance has taken place since the change in the weather, and hogs have been in good demand during the past week. The wholesale price of dressed carcasses on board the market boats is 7 1/2 cents, and for retailing 8 cents per pound. A lot of 445 Ohio hogs of prime quality, are reported by Mr. Allerston sold from the Erie railroad cars, before reaching this city, at 5 cents live weight, the greater part of which were killed soon after changing hands; this was a very low price, and no doubt the seller would have done better to have sent them a little farther.

Large quantities of poultry are brought into market daily, and tend to keep down the prices of other meats. They are selling at from 9@10 cents per pound.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

Ashes.	
Pot, 1st sort, 1853.....	\$ 100 lbs. 5 50 @—
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852.....	5 50 @—
Beeswax.	
American Yellow.....	\$ lb. — 27 @ 28
Bristles.	
American, Gray and White.....	— 40 @— 45
Coal.	
Liverpool Orrel.....	\$ chaldron, 11 — @ 11 50
Scotch.....	— — @—
Sidney.....	7 75 @ 8 —
Pictou.....	6 50 @ 7 —
Anthracite.....	\$ 2,000 lb. 6 50 @ 7 —
Coffee.	
Java, White.....	\$ lb. — 12 1/2 @— 13
Mocha.....	— 13 @— 13 1/2
Brazil.....	— 10 1/2 @— 11 1/2
Maracaibo.....	— 11 @— 11 1/2
St. Domingo..... (cash).....	— 9 1/2 @— 9 1/2
Cordage.	
Bale Rope.....	\$ lb. — 7 @— 7 1/2
Boit Rope.....	— @— 12 1/2

Corks.	
Velvet, Quarts.....	\$ gro. — 35 @— 45
Velvet, Pints.....	— 20 @— 28
Phials.....	— 4 @— 12

Cotton.	
Atlantic Ports.	Florida.
Inferior.....	— @—
Low to good ord.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Low to good mid.....	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Mid. fair to fair.....	10 @ 11 11 1/2 @ 12 11 1/2 @ 12
Fully fr. to good fr.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2 11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Good and fine.....	— @—

Cotton Bagging.	
Gunny Cloth.....	\$ yard, — 10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
American Kentucky.....	— @—
Dundee.....	— @—

Feathers.	
Live Geese, prime.....	\$ lb. — 48 @— 50

Flax.	
Jersey.....	\$ lb. — 8 @— 9

Flour and Meal.	
Sour.....	\$ bbl. 6 12 1/2 @ 6 31 1/2
Superfine No. 2.....	6 50 @ 6 68 1/2
State, common brands.....	6 87 1/2 @—
State, Straight brand.....	6 87 1/2 @ 6 93 1/2
State, favorite brands.....	6 93 1/2 @ 7 18 1/2
Western, mixed do.....	6 87 1/2 @ 6 93 1/2
Michigan and Indiana, Straight do.....	6 93 1/2 @ 7 —
Michigan, fancy brands.....	7 — @ 7 00
Ohio, common to good brands.....	6 93 1/2 @ 7 06 1/2
Ohio, round hoop, common.....	9 93 1/2 @ 7 12 1/2
Ohio, fancy brands.....	7 06 1/2 @ 7 12 1/2
Ohio, extra brands.....	7 12 1/2 @ 7 75
Michigan and Indiana, extra do.....	7 12 1/2 @ 7 62 1/2
Genesee, fancy brands.....	7 12 1/2 @ 7 18 1/2
Genesee, extra brands.....	7 25 @ 7 25
Canada, (in bond).....	6 93 1/2 @ 7 —
Brandywine.....	7 18 1/2 @ 7 25
Georgetown.....	7 18 1/2 @ 7 25
Petersburgh City.....	7 18 1/2 @ 7 25
Richmond Country.....	7 12 1/2 @ 7 18 1/2
Alexandria.....	7 12 1/2 @ 7 18 1/2
Baltimore, Howard Street.....	7 12 1/2 @ 7 18 1/2
Rye Flour.....	4 93 1/2 @ 5 —
Corn Meal, Jersey.....	4 — @ 4 25
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	4 37 1/2 @—
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	\$ punch. 18 37 1/2 @—

Grain.	
Wheat, White Genesee.....	\$ bush. 1 75 @ 1 80 1/2
Wheat, do., Canada (in bond).....	1 60 @ 1 72
Wheat, Southern, White.....	1 65 @ 1 68
Wheat, Ohio, White.....	1 64 @ 1 69
Wheat, Michigan, White.....	1 52 @ 1 75
Wheat, Mixed Western.....	1 51 @ 1 60
Wheat, Western Red.....	1 48 @ 1 60
Rye, Northern.....	96 @ 1 —
Corn, Unsound.....	78 @ 79
Corn, Round Yellow.....	81 @ 83
Corn, Round White.....	81 @ 82
Corn, Southern White.....	80 @ 81 1/2
Corn, Southern Yellow.....	81 @ 83
Corn, Southern Mixed.....	79 @ 80 1/2
Corn, Western Mixed.....	78 @ 79
Corn, Western Yellow.....	— @—
Barley.....	84 @ 88
Oats, River and Canal.....	50 @ 52
Oats, New-Jersey.....	47 @ 48 1/2
Oats, Western.....	52 @ 53
Oats, Penna.....	48 @ 50
Oats, Southern.....	44 @ 47
Peas, Black-eyed.....	\$ 2 bush. 2 75 @ 2 87 1/2
Peas, Canada.....	1 18 1/2 @—
Beans, White.....	1 50 @ 1 62 1/2

Hair.	
Rio Grande, Mixed.....	\$ lb. — 22 @— 22
Buenos Ayres, Mixed.....	— 19 @— 21

Hay, FOR SHIPPING:	
North River, in bales.....	\$ 100 lbs. — 65 @— 70

Hemp.	
Russia, clean.....	\$ ton: 275 — @ 300 —
Russia, Outshot.....	— @—
Manilla.....	\$ lb. — 10 1/2 @—
Sisal.....	10 @—
Sunn.....	6 @—
Italian.....	\$ ton: 240 — @—
Jute.....	132 50 @ 135
American, Dew-rotted.....	170 — @ 175 50
American, do., Dressed.....	180 — @ 220 —
American, Water-rotted.....	— @—

Hops.	
1853.....	\$ lb. — 45 @— 50 1
1852.....	— 40 @— 40

Lime.	
Rockland, Common.....	\$ bbl. — @ 1 —

Nails.	
Out, 4d@60d.....	\$ lb. — 4 1/2 @— 5
Wrought, 6d@20d.....	— @—

Naval Stores.	
Turpentine, Soft, North County.....	\$ 280 lb. — @ 5 —
Turpentine, Wilmington.....	— @ 4 87 1/2
Tar.....	\$ bbl. 3 — @ 3 50
Pitch, City.....	2 75 @—
Resin, Common, (delivered).....	1 75 @ 1 87 1/2
Resin, White.....	\$ 280 lb. 2 50 @ 4 75
Spirits Turpentine.....	\$ gall. — 66 @— 68

Oil Cake.	
Thin Oblong, City.....	\$ ton, — @—
Thick, Round, Country.....	— @ 28 —
Thin Oblong Country.....	— @ 32 —

Plaster Paris.	
Blue Nova Scotia.....	\$ ton, 3 50 @ 3 75
White Nova Scotia.....	3 50 @ 3 62 1/2

Provisions.	
Beef, Mess, Country.....	\$ bbl. 8 75 @ 11 —
Beef, Prime, Country.....	5 50 @ 5 62 1/2
Beef, Mess, City.....	13 — @ 13 25
Beef, Mess, extra.....	15 25 @ 15 50
Beef, Prime, City.....	6 25 @ 6 50
Beef, Mess, repacked, Wiscon.....	13 50 @ 13 50
Beef, Prime, Mess.....	\$ tce. 17 50 @ 19 —
Pork, Mess, Western.....	\$ bbl. 13 75 @ 14 —
Pork, Prime, Western.....	11 75 @ 13 —



Pork, Prime, Mess.	14 50	@	—
Pork, Clear, Western	—	@	19
Lard, Ohio, Prime, in barrels	10 10	@	—
Hams, Pickled	—	@	—
Hams, Dry Salted	—	@	—
Shoulders, Pickled	—	@	—
Beef Hams, in Pickle	15 15	@	—
Beef, Smoked	8 10	@	—
Butter, Orange County	21 10	@	—
Butter, Ohio	11 10	@	—
Butter, New-York State Dairies	16 10	@	—
Butter, Canada	12 10	@	—
Butter, other Foreign, (in bond)	—	@	—
Cheese, fair to prime	8 10	@	—
<b>Salt.</b>			
Turkey Island	50	@	52
St. Martin's	—	@	—
Liverpool, Ground	110	@	112 1/2
Liverpool, Fine	145	@	150
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's	172 1/2	@	175
<b>Saltpetre.</b>			
Refined	6 1/2	@	8
Crude, East India	7 1/2	@	7 1/2
Nitrate Soda	5 1/2	@	5 1/2
<b>Seeds.</b>			
Clover	10	@	10 1/2
Timothy, Mowed	14	@	17
Timothy, Reaped	17	@	20
Flax, American, Rough	—	@	—
Linseed, Calcutta	—	@	—
<b>Sugar.</b>			
St. Croix	—	@	—
New-Orleans	4 1/2	@	6 1/2
Cuba Muscovado	4 1/2	@	6 1/2
Porto Rico	4 1/2	@	6 1/2
Havana, White	7 1/2	@	8 1/2
Havana, Brown and Yellow	5 1/2	@	7 1/2
Manilla	5 1/2	@	7 1/2
Brazil, White	5 1/2	@	7 1/2
Brazil, Brown	5 1/2	@	7 1/2
Stuart's, Double-Refined, Leaf	9 1/2	@	—
do. do. do. Crushed	9 1/2	@	—
do. do. do. Ground	9 1/2	@	—
do. (A) Crushed	9 1/2	@	—
do. 2d quality, Crushed	—	@	—
<b>Tobacco.</b>			
Virginia	—	@	—
Kentucky	6 1/2	@	9 1/2
Mason County	6 1/2	@	11
Maryland	—	@	—
St. Domingo	12	@	18
Cuba	18 1/2	@	23 1/2
Yara	40	@	45
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers	25	@	1
Florida Wrappers	15	@	60
Connecticut Seed Leaf	6	@	20
Pennsylvania Seed Leaf	5 1/2	@	15
<b>Tallow.</b>			
American, Prime	11 1/2	@	12
<b>Wool.</b>			
American, Saxony Pleece	50	@	55
American, Full-blood Merino	40	@	48
American 1/2 and 3/4 Merino	42	@	45
American, Native and 3/4 Merino	38	@	40
Extra, Pulled	46	@	48
Superfine, Pulled	42	@	44
No. 1, Pulled	38	@	40

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

**AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY—YALE COLLEGE.** The course of THIRTY LECTURES will commence January 9th, 1884, and continue two months and a half. Fee, \$10. A special course in analysis, with which the student may fully occupy his time, will accompany the lectures.  
Address J. A. PORTER, Professor of Agricultural Chemistry, New-Haven, Ct.  
N. B. Analyses of Ores, Soils, Mineral Waters, &c., made, and instruction given in general analysis. 12-17

**MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—cheaper than ever, at J. VANDERBILT'S, No. 81 Fulton street, New-York.** A very large assortment of all qualities and sizes; also a splendid assortment of fashionable goods, which will be made to order in a style that cannot be surpassed. Also India rubber clothing and furnishing goods. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.  
J. VANDERBILT, 81 Fulton street, 2-30

**CALIFORNIA IMPLEMENTS OF ALL KINDS, MADE EXPRESSLY for the California and Oregon Markets, for sale by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st., N.Y.**

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**SUFFOLK PIGS—WARRANTED PURE BREED, FROM six weeks old and upwards, to be had on short notice. Apply to GEO. H. KITTREDGE, 277 West Sixteenth st. 11-14**

**SHORT HORNS.—I HAVE ON HAND AND FOR SALE two or three Short Horn fall calves, from well bred dams and sires. JOHN R. PAGE, Sennett, Cayuga co., N.Y. 12-13**

**COCHIN CHINA FOWLS.—I have for sale, by the pair, young Cochins China Fowls, of the best blood in America, and desirable for their great size, their symmetry and fine plumage. Address RODNEY L. ADAMS, Lyons, N.Y. 10-22**

**COWS WANTED.—TWO COWS, FRESH MILK, AND warranted to give twenty quarts per day, and to hold their milk well. They must be gentle and orderly, and not over six years old. No matter what the breed is. Please name lowest price. A. B. ALLEN, 189 Water st., N.Y.**

**CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED HARVESTER.—A newly patented machine will harvest 10 or 12 acres per day with one horse. For sale by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st.**

**ALDEN'S PATENT FAN BLOWER—GIVES A STRONGER blast, with less power than any other. J. B. CHICHESTER, Agent, 585 Broadway, N.Y. 9-16**

**FARM FOR SALE.—THE FARM LATELY OWNED AND occupied by Richard Dey, deceased, situated on the eastern bank of Seneca Lake, in the township of Fayette, county of Seneca, and State of New-York. It contains about 185 acres of very fertile and finely situated land, not an inch of which but what is capable of tillage. It slopes gently to the lake, and is in full sight of and only seven miles from the beautiful town of Geneva. Adjoining is the premium farm of Andrew Foster, Esq. Fifty acres are in wood, eight acres are in orchard of superior grafted fruits, and the balance in pasture and grain. The buildings consist of a plain farm house in good repair, and also good barns, sheds, workshops, carriage-house, chicken-houses, and granary. There is a good well of water and a running spring.  
This farm is offered low to close an estate. The price, \$50 per acre, and the terms of payment can be made to suit almost any purchaser. Apply to JAMES R. DEY, 74 Cortlandt st., New-York, 10-22] or CHAS. A. COOK, Esq., Pres. of the Bank of Geneva.**

**LANTERNS!—EDWARDS & TAYNTOR, 390 Broome street, New-York, Manufacturers of Holophane Lamps for sale. Also with Stained or Cut Glass, Fire Engine Signals made any style or pattern, Glass bent for Clocks, Barometers and Bow Windows. Constantly on hand every style and pattern of House Lamps of Glass or Britannia Ware. CHAS. M. EDWARDS, [10-22] EDWIN E. TAYNTOR.**

**SHANGHAI BUFF, GREY, AND WHITE; ALSO BRAMA-Trees and Plants, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses and Grape Vines. Catalogue furnished. Apply by mail (post paid) to GEO. SNYDER & CO., Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N.Y. 8-20**

**SEEDS.—TIMOTHY; RED AND WHITE CLOVER; BLUE Grass; Orchard Grass; Bay Grass; Red Top; Sugar Corn; Peas; Beans; Turnip; Cabbage; Beet; Lettuce; Onions; Radish; Squash; Orange Orange; Large Yellow Locust, and all other kinds of field and garden seeds. Also Rhubarb Roots; Asparagus Plants, &c. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.**

**FULL BLOODED NEWFOUNDLANDS, SHEPHERD'S dogs, King Charles Spaniels, Scotch and English Rat Terriers, beautiful Italian Greyhounds, &c.; these are of the choicest breeds. Also, large Changhae and Chittagong hounds, at 206 Water street. 6-15**

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**EXTENSIVE RETAIL CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, New-York, between Howard and Grand streets, invite the attention of their friends and customers to a very large and choice variety of entirely new and most desirable styles of fashionable Clothing, suitable for the season, among which may be found every article required for a gentleman's wardrobe. In Boys' and Children's Clothing, L. M. & Co. offer an assortment of infinite variety, comprising styles entirely new, and of materials of the most approved character. Well-made goods exclusively. No deviation can, in any instance, be made from the marked price. Should any dissatisfaction exist after the purchase of an article it may be returned, and the money will be cheerfully refunded. N. B.—Every description of Clothing made to order in the best manner, and at the shortest notice. 2-14**

**IRA PEREGO & SON, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, 61 Nassau street, New-York. 2-19**

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**DENTISTRY.—TOOTH FOR ALL—FROM A SINGLE tooth to an entire set—inserted by J. BUSKY, Dentist, 399 Broadway. Also teeth cleaned, filled, and extracted. Toothache cured. Charges moderate. Terms cash. 2-15**

**DR. CHARLES S. ROWELL, No. 11 CHAMBERS STREET, New-York, confines his attention to the practice of Dentistry in all its various branches. The improvement which he has introduced have rendered these Teeth perfect for speech, mastication, and natural appearance. Premium Incomparable Artificial Gum Teeth.—These teeth have won the admiration of all who have seen them, and the warm approval and recommendation of all who have used or worn them. CHARLES S. ROWELL, No. 11 Chambers street. 2-20**

## HAIR RESTORERS, &amp;c.

**NE PLUS ULTRA.—THE STEADY PERSEVERANCE and practice of a great many years have enabled J. LASCALE to discover what all the endeavors of men have hitherto found to be useless. J. Lascale's Vegetable Hair Regenerator is the very specific to cure the diseases of the hair, which cause the deterioration or the loss of the ornament of the head, so that it prevents baldness, causes the hair to grow, makes the dandruff disappear, and renders to the hair a beautiful gloss. This article will be found at Lascale's Perfumery Store, 584 Broadway, Metropolitan Hotel, where there is the best assortment of French Perfumery, Shirts, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Canes, and Umbrellas, and every kind of fashionable toilet articles. 1-13**

**BARKER'S CHEVEUX-TONIQUE.—THIS IS AN ENTIRELY new article, concocted for the purpose of Preserving, Restoring, and Beautifying the Hair, and, unlike most preparations designed for the same objects, it is free from all grease, so that its application cannot soil the most delicate fabric. As an eradicator of Dandruff, it is unequalled, while its infallibility in cases of headache, easing the most violent in a few moments, cannot fail to commend it to universal appreciation. The Cheveux-Tonique is for sale by all the respectable druggists and fancy stores throughout the city. The depot for its sale, wholesale and retail, is at BARKER'S Ladies' Hair-dressing Establishment, No. 439 Broadway. 2-48**

**A GREAT AND IMPORTANT END ACCOMPLISHED.—Van Deusen's Improved Whapene is now confidently and generally offered by the inventor, as one of the best modern specifics for the Improvement, Health, and Beauty of the Human Hair. Its faithful application will, on the head of Baldness, reproduce a fine and entirely new growth, and convert that which is gray to its natural and primitive color. This desirable change is effected by the action of the improved Whapene on the roots or fibres, thereby aiding nature in restoring those healthy functions indispensable to the life and beauty of the Hair. This invaluable article consists altogether of vegetable infusions, and is entirely free from all mineral acids and alcoholic agency. As an article for the Toilet, also, this preparation is without a rival, cleansing the head from Dandruff and Scurf, and affording an efficacious remedy for nervous and constitutional headaches. Sold by the inventor at the GENERAL DEPOT, 125 CHAMBERS ST., and by the principal Druggists of New-York and Brooklyn Cities, and those of the United States generally. 1-17**

**WIGS AND TOUPEES.—MEDHURST & HEARD'S NEWLY invented Gossamer Wigs, Scapels, and Toupees, are far in advance of all others offered to the public. They are made of the best natural curled hair, inserted singly, so as to defy the closest inspection to detect them from a natural growth of hair. The assortment of Wigs, Hair Wigs, Toupees, Braids of long hair, Ringlets, Frizzettes, &c., which, for price and quality, are unequalled. The trade supplied wholesale. Call and judge for yourselves. 47 Maiden Lane. 1-16**

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**RASPBERRY PLANTS, OF THE PURE RED ANTWERP stock, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. The plants are all warranted, and in a thrifty condition, and will be delivered in New-York for \$50 per thousand. NATHANIEL HALLOCK, Milton, Ulster Co., N. Y.—P. S. Orders by mail will be promptly attended to, and no charge made for packing. Orders to R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street, will receive prompt attention. 1-21**

**FOR SALE AT THE SOUTH-NORWALK NURSERY, THE great "LAWTON NEW-ROCHELLE BLACKBERRY." Having procured from Mr. Lawton my stock of plants, I am enabled to offer them for sale as the true article. Also, plants of the white-fruited blackberry, and the new, pure Red Antwerp Raspberry. We warrant all the plants we sell as the pure and unmixed. GEORGE SEYMOUR & CO., South-Norwalk Nursery, Conn. 1-11**

**FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS.—Including every thing necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. The best season for transplanting is after Oct. 10. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass. 8-59**

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**FARMERS' HOTEL, 245 AND 247 WASHINGTON STREET, between Robinson and Murray, New-York. Farmers, and the public generally, will find it to their advantage and convenience to patronize this house, it being in the immediate vicinity of the New-York and Erie Railroad, Hudson River Railroad, Harlem Railroad, Albany, Newark, New-Brunswick and the California steamboats and steamship landings. Boarding \$1 per day. 1-25 WM. S. CHAMBERLIN & CO., Proprietors.**

**PATTEN'S HOTEL, CORNER GREENWICH AND WARREN STREETS, New-York, a short distance from the Hudson River and Erie Railroad Depots. 1-14**

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**IRON BEDSTEADS VS. BEDBUGS!—500 IRON BEDSTEADS, which fold to occupy the space of a chair, 500 Iron Sittes, proof against Yankees' knives. Iron Chairs, Iron Hat Stands, and all kinds of Ornamental Iron Furniture, bronzes in a most beautiful manner. All kinds of Iron Fence and Verandah Work, made at very low rates. G. MAURER, Manufacturer, 178 William street, between Beckman and Spruce, N. Y. 2-36**

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**GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING WAREHOUSES.—SIMPSON & CO., No. 59 Canal street, Importers and Manufacturers, respectfully invite the attention of old and young housekeepers to their stock of new goods, viz., Ivory Handle Cutlery, Fine Trays Plated, Britannia and Enamel Ware, Plainished and Plain Tin Ware, Fire Sets, Shovels, Coal Hods, &c. Also Meat Safes, Clothes Horses, Tubs, Pails, Irons and Baskets. Persons about purchasing a new outfit will find it to their interest to call. Prices low, and goods delivered free of expense. (9-21) SIMPSON & CO., No. 59 Canal st.**

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This Company have their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a surplus of \$30,000, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

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**C. LINNEER & CO., ARTISTS EN CHEVEUX AND** Jewelers, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel, were awarded the first premium at the late Fairs of the American Institute, in 1849, '50, '51, and '52. All kinds of ornamental Hair Work set in gold. Ladies and gentlemen can have their own hair worked at the shortest notice. 2-14

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**NORTHUP & POST'S DROVE AND SALE STABLES,** corner of Third Avenue and Twenty-fourth street, New York. The subscribers, formerly proprietors of the Rose Hill Stables, respectfully announce to their former patrons and the public generally, that they have taken the five new fire-proof brick stables, capable of holding 300 horses, directly opposite the Bull's Head Hotel, and, by their efforts to please, hope to receive a fair share of that patronage which they so strongly solicit. N. B.—New wagons and harness for the accommodation of their customers. 1-34

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**ENGINEERING, MESSRS. BOURRY & ROEDER,** Consulting and Mechanical Engineers, offer their services as agents for purchasing and superintending the construction of Steam Vessels, Engines and Boilers of every description; Saw, Flour, and Sugar Mills, and machinery in general. Specifications, Contracts, and Estimates prepared. Plans and detail Drawings furnished. Specifications and drawings of Patents made, and Patents applied for, for the United States, and every country in Europe. Office, 333 Broadway, New York. 2-13

**KUMBEL'S PATENT MACHINE-STRETCHED LEATHER** Banding.—The only Patented Band in the United States. They are made from the best oak leather, are thoroughly stretched, cemented, and riveted together, and made to run straight, and can be furnished of any length, and from one to thirty inches wide—single, double, or round—by addressing Wm. KUMBEL, Patentee, No. 33 Ferry street, New York. 2-14

**M. J. FAMBACH & GALVAGNI, MANUFACTURERS** of Fancy Leather Goods for Ladies' Ornaments, Work-boxes, and Stationers, No. 14 North William street, N. Y. 6-18

**AMERICAN STEEL WORKS.—SAWS AND FILES.—SAMUEL D. WILLIAMS,** Saw and File Manufacturer, Depot No. 8 Liberty street, offers for sale, on favorable terms, in quantities to suit—

Extra C. S. warranted Circular Saws, from 4 to 72 inches in diameter.

C. S. warranted Mully Mill Saws.

do. do. Mill and Gang Saws.

do. do. Cross-cut and Tenon Saws.

do. do. and extra C. S. warranted Pit Saws.

do. do. do. Spring, Hand, Panel, and Rip Saws.

C. S. and extra C. S. warranted Billet, or Woodcutters' Webs of superior quality and make, at low prices.

C. S. Grafting Saws, C. S. Compass or Lock Saws.

Butcher's Bow Saws, extra C. S., warranted; blades extra tempered—nearly a very superior article.

Best C. S. turning and Felice Webs, bevelled backs, 6 to 36 inches.

Best C. S. Keyhole or Fret Saw Blades.

Superior cast steel Cane Knives.

American Star, C. S. and extra C. S. warranted Taper Saw Files.

Also, warranted Pit and Frame Saw Files.

Also, warranted Flat and Round Bastard and Mill Saw Files.

The preceding of his own superior and approved make, of cast steel imported from Wm. Jessup & Sons, and other celebrated manufacturers in Sheffield.

Also, received by late arrivals, invoices of C. S. blued and brase-backed Saws, and C. S. and G. S. Hand and Panel Saws.

Wickesley Grindstones, from 10 to 70 inches diameter, imported expressly for manufacturers of surgical instruments, cutlery, &c.

English Saw Screws, Bright cotter-eyed Vices.

English Bastard and Mill Saw Files.

Saws and Files promptly made to order, and old Files recut. 3-19

**ENGINEERING.—THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED** to furnish specifications, estimates, plans in general and detail, of steamships, steamboats, propellers, high and low-pressure engines, boilers, and machinery of every description. Broker in steam-vessels, machinery, boilers, &c. General Agent for ASHROFT'S Steam Gauge; Allen and Noyes' Metallic Self-adjusting Conical Packing; Faber's Magnetic Water Gauge; Roebbling's Patent Wire Rope for hoisting and steering purposes, &c. &c. CHAS. W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, 64 Broadway. 2-16

**IRON AND STEEL.—SANDERSON BROTHERS & CO.** Sheffield, warranted Cast Steel. New-York, E. F. Sanderson, 16 Cliff street. Boston, J. B. Taft, 31 Doane street. Philadelphia, A. Frith, 42 Commerce street. New-Orleans, A. Robb, 24 Bank Place. 2-43

**LEATHER HOSE FOR THE CROTON WATER, FIRE EN-** gines, Ships, Steamboats, Factories, &c. &c. Fire Buckets, Leather, Copper, and Brass Pipes, Couplings, Copper and Tinned Rivets, always on hand and for sale by JOHN H. BOWIE & CO., Hose Manufacturers, 25 Ferry street, New-York. 1-20

**FRENCH BUREAU OF COLOGNE MILL-STONES,** Mill Irons and Machinery of every description, at the Columbian Foundry, 45 Duane street. 1-26

**WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE, AND ENDLESS** chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c. 189 and 191 Water street, New-York. 2-17

**DOUBLE-ACTING LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS, CISTERN** and Well Pumps, Ship and Fire Engines, Copper-riveted Hose of all sizes, Hose Couplings, Cast Iron Fountains, &c. These Pumps, from their construction, and little liability to disorder, are well calculated for factories, mines, railroad water-stations, breweries, tan works, steamboats, water boats, family purposes, hot liquids, &c. I also manufacture to order Village Fire Engines, with Double-acting Lift and Force Pump, light, easily handled, and worked by few men. The same pumps may be arranged as a stationary Engine, or to supply other Engines. Purchasers are invited to call and examine. The Cistern and Force Pumps are so arranged that they will not freeze if placed out-doors. They are made of cast iron in part. 2-23 G. B. FARNAM, 34 Cliff street.

**NICOLAY & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF ARTIFICIAL** Arms and Legs, Surgical Orthopedical Machines, Instruments, Trusses, Bandages, &c., 428 Broadway, second floor. 1-20

**STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS, BLOWERS, GRATES,** &c., of all sizes, new and second-hand, constantly on hand. Also, Steam-Pressure Gauges, of all sizes and different kinds, and Water Gauges, at D. GRIFFIN & CO.'S, No. 47 Dey street. D. Griffin & Co.'s Patent Fuel-saving Apparatus. They are also prepared to set Steam Boilers and build Hot Air Furnaces on a plan which will reduce the amount of fuel 25 to 30 per cent. from any other now in use, and obviating the necessity of the high chimneys deemed requisite in the old mode. Rights for setting boilers and building furnaces also for sale by D. GRIFFIN & CO., No. 47 Dey street, New-York. 2-14

**SODA-WATER APPARATUS.—WILLIAM GEE, MACHIN-** ist and Brass Finisher, also, manufacturer of the Premium Self-acting Generators and Boiling Machines, at the Soda-Water Apparatus Manufactory, No. 55 Fulton street, 3d floor, New-York. Draught Tubes, Bottle Moulds, Generators, Coolers in Tubs, Force Pumps, Model Making, Copper Fountains, Gasometers, &c. Jobbing done at the shortest notice. 1-18

### MANUFACTURES.

**BERDAN'S GOLD QUARTZ MACHINE MANUFACTUR-** ing Company, No. 6 Wall street, New-York. Are prepared to execute orders with dispatch. 7-15

**HUNT & SCOTT, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILROAD** and Surveying Instruments, 33 Fulton street, (corner of Cliff,) New-York. All kinds of instruments repaired and adjusted on moderate terms. Instruments delivered and sent for. 1-13

**BROADWAY WIRE WORKS.—WINTERBURN & SILK-** WORTH, 430 Broadway, New-York, Manufacturers of Bird Cages of every pattern and quality; Safes, Wire-Fencing, Flower-Stands and Trainers, Wire Show-Frames, Refrigerators, Sieves, Riddles, and Screens; as also Wire Cloths of every gauge, which they offer to the public at liberal prices, and guarantee them as superior quality and make. The great success they have met with in their business leads them to believe that their efforts to please are appreciated. 2-18

**THE "COMPOSITE IRON RAILING," MADE BY THE** Atlantic Railing Works, combines great beauty, strength, and cheapness. It is a wrought iron framework, connected by ornamental cast iron ties, melted on and around the structure itself. It may be made light and graceful like the wire railing, or heavy and solid like the cast iron Railings for Steps, Streets, Offices, Cemeteries, &c. also, Verandahs, Balconies, &c., for sale by GEORGE FOSTER, 338 Broadway, corner of Walker street, who is the only one authorized to sell this description of railing. 2-18

**PORTABLE FORGES.—REMOVAL.—THE SUBSCRIBER,** successor of E. Flagler, and sole manufacturer of Queen's patent portable Forge and Bellows, respectfully gives notice that he has removed his depot for the sale of said Forges to No. 210 Water street, (directly opposite his old location,) where, by the long-attested superiority of this portable Forge over all others for the use of blacksmiths, machinists, jewelers, dentists, coppermiths, shipping, quarries, public works, &c., &c., he hopes to retain a continuance of past patronage. FREDERICK P. FLAGLER, No. 210 Water street. 2-23

**RANGES AND HEATERS.—I AM NOW PREPARED TO** supply those in want of a Cooking Range with one that is not only economical, but combines more conveniences for boiling, baking, &c., than any other in use. Also, the Etna Heater, for warming houses of any size. Apply to A. McPHERSON, No. 338½ Water street. 2-40

**WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE, AND ENDLESS** Chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street, New-York. 1-17

**LIGHT CARRIAGES.—ISAAC FORD, COACH AND LIGHT** Carriage-Maker, 116 Elizabeth street, New-York, has constantly on hand a great variety of Carriages of all kinds, of the most fashionable patterns, built under his personal superintendence, in the very best manner, and of the very best materials. Carriages from his establishment are now running in England, France, Canada, and throughout the United States. Carriages will be built to order at very short notice, of any pattern, and on the most reasonable terms. 1-31

**WIRE CLOTH AND SIEVES.—THOMAS C. MOORE, NO.** 108 Beekman street, New-York, manufacturer of Brass, Copper, and Iron Wire Cloth, Sieves, Safes, Bird Cages, Superfine Bolting Wire Coal, Sand, and Grain Screens, Painted Wire Window Blinds, Locomotive, Brush, and Strainer Wire, Ornamental Wire Fence, Bordering, &c., for Gardeners, &c. 2-15

**NEW-YORK BAG MANUFACTORY,** No. 17 PLATT STREET, NEW-YORK. GRAIN BAGS, HAM BAGS, COFFEE BAGS, SALT BAGS, BUCKWHEAT MEAL BAGS, SHOT BAGS, FARMERS' AND MILLERS' BAGS, GUANO BAGS

Also, BAGS FOR HOMMONY, GRAHAM FLOUR, OAT-MEAL, WHITE WHEAT FLOUR; in fact, all descriptions of Flour and Meal Bags made up, and Printed, if required, with design and dispatch. The Proprietor would impress upon all parties in the habit of using Bags of any description, that they can be furnished at the Patent Sewing Machine's Depot, better made, at lower prices, and with greater expedition than they can be obtained in any other way. 8-15

**DANIEL D. WINANT, SUCCESSOR TO D. PENN, BIL-** liard Table maker, No. 73 Gold street, between Beekman and Spruce, New-York. Every thing in the line furnished at 10 per cent. less than any other establishment in the city. Tables, balls, maces, cues, cloths, by the piece or yard; Gibb's adhesive cue wax; silk and worsted pockets; fringes; French and American patent cue points; cord, pool boards, rule boards, etc. In short, every thing in the trade always to be had. Orders by letter for new articles or for repairs, attended to as promptly as if given in person. 2-21

**EVANS & MILLWARD, 80 DUANE STREET, NEW-YORK,** manufacturers of papier mache goods, and ornamental japanners of all kinds of metalized ware, patent enamelled glass paintings for fancy stores, beautifully inlaid with pearl papier mache, panels for ships, steamboats, and piano fortes, piano plates, do. music stools, mantels, summer pieces, clocks, tables, &c., &c. Ladies' fancy articles of every description, and ladies learning the art supplied with materials of all the trade. This establishment is the largest of its kind in the Union, and work can be produced in it equal to any from the European markets, either as regards beauty of tints or excellency of pattern and design. The specimens from this establishment were exhibited at the late Fair of the American Institute, were rewarded with a Gold and also a Silver Medal, and they were pronounced to be the most superior work of the kind ever produced in this country. 2-15

**FISH HOOKS AND FISHING TACKLE, NEEDLES, &c.**—HENRY WILLISHER, Manufacturer and Importer of Needles, Fish-hooks and Fishing-tackle, consisting of Limerick and Kirks' salmon, trout, bass, pike, perch and other Hooks; Salmon, Lake, and Trout Flies; Cork and Wood Floats; Flax, Twisted and Plaited Silk, Chinese Grass Hair, and Cable-laid Lines; Bowed, Swivel, Hollow, and Plain Sinkers; Flax and Silk Lines ready for use; Silk-worm Gut; Snells; Double-Twist, and Single Gut Leaders; Spoon Bait; Squids; Multiplying and Plain Reels, Nets, Artificial Fish; Walking-gane and other Rods; Lolley's and Chambers' Sail Needles; Pack and Willsher's superior Sharps and Between Needles, &c. Cheap for cash, in lots to suit purchasers, at No. 9 Cedar street, New-York. N. B.—Orders per mail or otherwise promptly attended to. 2-40

**INDIA RUBBER GOODS.—TO SOUTHERN AND WEST-** ern Merchants.—The subscriber would invite the attention of merchants and others to his extensive stock of Vulcanized Metallic Rubber Goods, consisting in part of—

Coats,	Horse Covers,	Life Preservers
Cloaks,	Carriage Cloths,	Toys
Capes,	Hospital Sheetings,	Doll Heads,
Caps,	Steam Packing,	Air Balls,
Sou'westers,	Machine Belting,	Gloves,
Pantalons,	Breast Pumps,	Mittens,
Over-alls,	Syringes,	Navy Bags,
Leggins,	Nipple Shields,	Travelling Bags,
Waistcoats,	Nursing Bottles,	Air Belows,
Fishing do.	Piano Covers,	Air Belts, &c., &c.

Buyers will find it greatly to their interest to purchase from first hands, and not pay two or three profits. The above are of the first quality—are warranted to stand any climate, and are offered at low prices, for cash or approved paper, by D. HODGMAN, New-York India Rubber Warehouse, No. 37 Maiden Lane, (first corner from Broadway,) and 59 Nassau street. Factory, Tuckahoe, Westchester county, N. Y. 2-14

**OLIVER, WIRE WORKER, NO. 35 FULTON STREET,** corner of Water, up stairs.—Weave Wire of every description; Sieves and Riddles; coal, sand, and gravel Screens; and Wire Cloth of all kinds. Also, the most ingenious patent self-setting, revolving Rat-trap in the world. Locomotive spark Wire, &c. N. B.—Agricultural implement manufacturers supplied with wave wire at the shortest notice, and as low as at any factory in the Union. 2-24

**AXES AND HATCHETS.—MADE BY COLLINS & CO.** Hartford, the only genuine Collins' Axes. An extensive and constant supply of all the various patterns and sizes of these superior tools. Also, Adzes, California Picks, and other edged tools, suited to this and foreign markets, for sale on favorable terms to the trade, by the manufacturers, at their warehouse in this city 212 Water street. [1-25] COLLINS & CO.

**CHRISTIAN DIETRICH, IMPORTER AND MANUFAC-** turer of German Fancy Baskets. Also, Manufacturer of Cane and Willow ware, 32 Maiden Lane, New-York. Rattan Chairs, Baskets, &c., repaired. 6-18

### MEDICAL.

**OTTO & KOEHLER, MANUFACTURERS OF SURGICAL** and Orthopedical Machines, Instruments, Trusses, Bandages, &c., No. 58 Chatham street, second floor, New-York. All kinds of Instruments, Tools, and Scissors made, repaired, and ground at the shortest notice. 7-23

**MEDICAL SURGERY WITHOUT THE KNIFE.—SAMUEL** GILBERT, M. D., after a long and extensive experience in Memphis, Tennessee, and more recently in New-Orleans, has removed to New-York, and taken rooms at 423 Broadway, where he invites patients to call and test his skill in the radical cure of the following diseases, many of which are deemed incurable by his brethren of the faculty, without instruments of any kind, viz:

1. Ulcers and Tumors, called cancerous.
2. Scrofula in all its forms.
3. White Swellings, and Chronic Diseases of the Joints.
4. Tumors, Wens, Carbuncles, Tetters, Scald Head, and all Eruptions on the Skin.
5. Chronic Diseases of the Eyes, &c.
6. Female Diseases, of however long standing.

DR. GILBERT invites Physicians to send patients they deem incurable, and witness for themselves the power of his new remedies. Office hours, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M. 1-17

**SHOW-CASES, SHOW-CASES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT** constantly on hand and made to order in the neatest manner, and at short notice. Orders received from any part of the Union punctually attended to. N. B.—Cases loaned for fair of the American Institute. B. K. FEEDLES, No. 124 Grand st., three doors from Broadway, N. Y. 8-20

**DR. WM. S. LATSON, SURGEON AND MECHANIC** Dentist, Office 375 Broadway, four doors from the corner of White street, New-York, where all operations in the line of his profession will be attended to in a manner creditable to himself, and entirely satisfactory to his patrons, both in regard to charges and services rendered. Persons who wish to inquire are referred to Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., 116 Ninth street; Rev. C. M. Jameson, Second avenue, near Fifth st.; Rev. J. O. Guldin, 129 Irvington st., New-York; and Rev. J. Froudt, D. D., New Brunswick, N. J. 7-23



**THE PURITY AND WHITENESS OF SKIN WHICH THE** use of GOURAUD'S Italian Medicated Soap produces is surpassingly beautiful. Not a vestige of tan, freckles, sallowness, sunburn, pimples, frowsiness, roughness, chaps, chafes, or other cutaneous disfigurements can be seen upon the skin which is frequently washed with this marvelous compound. The purest alabaster could scarcely rival in whiteness, smoothness and transparency the complexion which has been beautified by this delicious soap. It is, moreover, delicious for shaving. GOURAUD'S Hair Restorative, or Circassian Gloss, not only possesses the wonderful power of imparting to wiry hair a rich silkiness and superb gloss, but it also restores the hair to places whence it has fallen out. Trial Bottles, 25 cents each. GOURAUD'S Liquid Rouge gives to pale lips and cheeks a rosinous so permanent that it cannot be removed by the most violent rubbing. GOURAUD'S Poudre Subtile is warranted to uproot hair from forehead or any part of the body. GOURAUD'S Liquid Hair Dye will instantaneously change red, gray or white hair to a beautiful brown or black, without staining the skin. GOURAUD'S Lily White is much prized by ladies for flushed, rough skins.

Caution.—The genuine preparations of Dr. FELIX GOURAUD are only to be had at 67 Walker street, first store from (not in) Broadway.

AGENTS.—T. R. Callender, 88 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; Bates, 129 Washington-st., Boston; Green, Worcester; Guild, Bangor; W. D. Robinson, Portland; F. J. Fargue, 36 St. Charles-st., New-Orleans; E. H. Haycraft, 30 4th-st., Louisville; Couze, Detroit, Mich.; Carleton & Co., Lowell; Yale, Bristol; Albert Perry, Manchester; Isaac Post, Rochester; Robert Cameron, Bridgeport, Ct.; McNarry & Buck, Hartford; George Greig, Nashville, Tenn.; S. B. Croft, M. D., Cahawba, Ala.; and generally throughout the Union.

Dealers supplied on liberal terms for cash. Small orders executed by Mail and Expresses. 2-14

**THE EAR.**—A. S. HEATH, M. D., AURIST AND OCU- list, devotes his attention, from 10 to 2, to the treatment of deafness, discharges from the ear, noises in the head, sore throats, and all diseases inherent in the system, would be a subject of persecution and ignominy. When, therefore, we announce that the celebrated Dr. BROWN, of 147 Grand street, of this city, actually performs this miracle, we do not expect to draw largely upon the credulity of our readers.

Should this brief article meet the eye of any one languishing in pain, or patiently submitting to evils which they deem to be incurable, let them take courage again, for as surely as effect follows cause, so surely can they be relieved and radically cured by application of the medicine.

His office is at 147 Grand street. 2-15

**EYESIGHT.**—E. S. FRANKS, SPECTACLE-MAKER, 53 Bowery, (third door from the Bowery Theatre), Optician to the New-York Eye Hospital and Eye Infirmary, adjusts his Improved Spectacles to Weak Sight with unerring accuracy, at a low price, and changes them without further charge, if not approved of. References: Drs. Dubois, Wilkes, and Halstead, Surgeons to the New-York Eye Infirmary; Drs. Stephenson and Rogers, Surgeons to the New-York Eye Hospital; Drs. Halstead and Bulkeley, Physicians to the New-York Hospital; Dr. Wood, late President of the New-York Academy of Medicine; Dr. Darling, Anatomical Demonstrator at the New-York University Medical College; Dr. Mott, Dr. Wallace, and Dr. Dixon, Editor of the Scalpel. 2-24

**THE DAY OF STARTLING DISCOVERIES HAS LONG** passed away. The time has been when a person professing to eradicate disease inherent in the system, would be a subject of persecution and ignominy. When, therefore, we announce that the celebrated Dr. BROWN, of 147 Grand street, of this city, actually performs this miracle, we do not expect to draw largely upon the credulity of our readers.

Should this brief article meet the eye of any one languishing in pain, or patiently submitting to evils which they deem to be incurable, let them take courage again, for as surely as effect follows cause, so surely can they be relieved and radically cured by application of the medicine.

His office is at 147 Grand street. 2-20

**DYE-STUFFS, DYE-WOODS, ACIDS, &c.**—WILLIAM PARTRIDGE & SON, No. 37 Cliff street, offer for sale, Lac Dye—50 cases, 40 bbls, fine ground. Safflowers—15 bales Argols—200,000 lbs. Sugar of Lead—20,000 lbs. brown. Sugar of Lead—15,000 lbs. white. Copperas—50,000 lbs. Gudebear—prime quality. Orchil—French, English, and American. Alum—500 bbls, crude and ground. Wood—10 tons. Terra Japonica—50 tons. Outuh—18 tons. Fuller's Earth—50 tons. Manganese—20 tons. And a full supply of all the above. 2-20

**THROUGH BY EXPRESS!—THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT** THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT has been used quite extensively in the stables of Adams & Co.'s Great Southern, Eastern, and Western Express, for curing galls, chafes, scratches, sprains, and bruises, and it has proved very effectual. Many of their men have also used it on themselves and their families, and they all speak of its healing and remedial qualities in the highest terms. One of our hostlers got kicked, and badly cut and bruised on his knee; as usual, the MUSTANG LINIMENT was resorted to, and the soreness and lameness was soon removed, and it was perfectly well in three days. We have no hesitation in recommending it as a valuable preparation, to be used externally on man or beast.

J. DUNNING, Foreman of Adams & Co.'s Express Stable, New-York.

We take great pleasure in commending the MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT to our friends and customers, as the best article we have ever used for scratches, sprains, or galls in horses. We have used it extensively, and always effectually. Some of our men have also used it for severe bruises and sores, as well as rheumatic pains, and they all say it acts like magic. We can truly say that we have entirely abandoned the use of every other liniment.—M. HEWITT, Foreman for American Express Co., 10 Wall street; Harnden's Express, 74 Broadway; Pullin, Virgil & Co.'s, 16 Wall street; Wells, Fargo & Co., 16 Wall street.—Principal Offices, 304 Broadway, New-York, and St. Louis, Mo. A. G. BRAGG & CO. Proprietors. 2-15

**THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE YET DISCOVERED.**—SARGENT & Co.'s Celebrated American Cough-cure, or Health Restorative Compound, has made effectual cures in some of the most severe cases of dyspepsia, fever and ague, liver complaints, bilious complaints, loss of appetite, indigestion, and in fact all diseases arising from inaction of the liver, or impurities of the blood. Many of these cases are of long standing, which we will prove by certificates at our office. We will warrant it to any person who will give it a fair trial. Sold in Brooklyn by Mrs. M. Hayes, 175 Fulton street; Thomas J. Hayes, 146 Atlantic street; Boswell & Livingston, Williamsburgh, corner Grand and Fourth streets; J. W. Smith, Hempstead, L. I. 2-19

**PAINTS, DRUGS, AND PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL KINDS.**—D. SARFATY, Commission Merchant, General Importer and Dealer in Paints, Drugs, &c., No. 176 Water street, (near Burling Slip). Constantly on hand and for sale low: Paris Green, dry and in oil, Dalley's Salve, Chrome Yellow, do. do. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Chrome Green, do. do. Old Jacob Townsend's do. Verdigris, do. do. White Wax, in casks, Prussian Blue, do. do. Adamantine Candles, White Lead, do. do. Varnish of all kinds, Ultramarine Blue, do. do. Fire Proof Paints, Putty, in bulk and bladders, &c., &c.

The subscriber, having the exclusive agency of several large manufacturing establishments of paints, colors, &c., and for the sale of many of the most popular medicines manufactured in the United States, can offer to buyers greater inducements and on more liberal terms than any other house of the kind in this or any other city. An examination of his stock is respectfully solicited. 2-20

**HYDROPATHIC AND HYGIENE INSTITUTE, NO. 15** Laight street.—This establishment having been enlarged by the addition of the double house adjoining, can now accommodate about one hundred persons. Special department for the mechanical and surgical treatment of female diseases. R. D. TRALL, Proprietor. Dr. J. L. HOSFORD, Assistant. 2-18

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**JAS. S. BRADLEY & CO., GILDERS AND PICTURE FRAME** Makers. Agents for the sale of Gilt Mouldings, French Plate Looking Glasses, &c., 108 William street, corner of Ann street, New-York. N. B.—Merchants' orders for cards promptly attended to. 1-31

**REFORM BOOK STORE.—THE FOLLOWING IMPORT-** ant works on Physiological and Social Science, are published by Dr. T. L. NICHOLS, at No. 65 Walker street, New-York:

**ESOTERIC ANTHROPOLOGY.** A comprehensive and confidential treatise on the Structure, Functions, Conditions, Perversions, and most intimate relations of Men and Women. 482 pages; 81 Engravings. Price One Dollar.

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**LOVE, MARRIAGE, AND DIVORCE.** A discussion, by HENRY JAMES, HORACE GREELEY, J. P. ANDREWS, Fifteen Cents.

Mailed, post-paid, at the above prices. 7-10

**FASHION, ELEGANCE, AND ECONOMY!—THREE** things very important in the selection of a Gentleman's wardrobe, which may certainly be combined by purchasing your garments of BOOTH. His Fall and Winter stock of goods is truly superb, comprising the best and latest styles from the French, English, and American markets; and he employs the best artists and workmen to be obtained, giving his own immediate attention to all orders. His pantaloons are the NE PLUS ULTRA of an easy and elegant fit. By all means call on J. C. BOOTH, Dr. Fashion and Fashion. 2-20

**JOHN H. WOODCOCK, IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF** Paris fancy goods, combs, brushes, perfumery, &c. Fans, silk gowns, portmanteaus, wax beads, hair pins, jet pins, gilt and jet bracelets, breast, scarf, and shawl pins. 38 John street, (up stairs), New-York. 1-17

**FRISARD PERE ET FILS CHAMPAGNE.**—The undersigned respectfully requests the attention of dealers and the public generally to the superior merits of this Wine, which he is now introducing in this market. With a view to establishing a reputation in this country equal to that enjoyed by them in Europe, the proprietors, Messrs. FRISARD PERE ET FILS, guarantee that the Wines shall be of uniform quality, and equal to the best now in vogue. An invoice is now landing from ship John Spear, from Havre.

WILLIAM W. HINKEN, 11 Old Slip, Sole Agent for the United States. 2-21

**JAMES M. MILLER, AUCTIONEER.**—BY JAMES M. MILLER—Store No. 81 Maiden Lane.—James M. Miller will give personal attention to Sales of Real Estate at the Merchants' Exchange, and to sales of Household Furniture at the residence of families; also his personal attention to the sale of Cattle. 1-15

**FINE OLD BRANDIES, CHOICE WINES OF ALL DE-** scriptors. Pure Holland Gin, Superior Old Jamaica Rum, Scotch Ale, London Porter, with a general assortment of all articles connected with the liquor trade, for sale at the extensive vaults of John J. Staff, corner of Broadway and Anthony street. This stock of Wines and Liquors is selected with great care, especially for family use, and is sold at the lowest prices. Those who deal with the trade and of our first-class hotels, and an accommodating tradesman. 1-17

### PIANO FORTES.

**PIANO FORTES.—NEW AND SECOND HAND ROSE-** wood Pianos, superior tone, finish, very low for cash or approved paper. JOHN P. WAKE & CO., Manufacturers, No. 58 Barclay st., opposite College Place. 8-30

**Æolian PIANO FORTES, AT NO. 441 BROADWAY.**—A large assortment of Pianos from the celebrated house of Hallet, Davis & Co., Boston; also the well-known Instruments of A. W. Ladd & Co., with a full supply of new and second-hand Pianos, of various makes, for sale at very low prices. Pianos to let.

LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway. 1-23

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**BRIDGEWATER PAINT, MANUFACTURED BY THE** Bridgewater Paint Manufacturing Company, New-Jersey.—The Company have now on hand a supply of this Paint, which they offer to the public as the best article known for roofs, decks and bottoms of steamers and other vessels, also for brick and wood-work generally; and from its spark and fender-proof qualities, they can safely recommend it as the best and most perfect protection for railroad and other bridges, cars, depot buildings, &c. The strongest testimonials of the virtues of this article from officers of the army, superintendents of railroads, insurance companies, captains of vessels, painters, &c., may be seen, together with specimens on tin, wood, canvas, &c., at the depot of the Company. For sale, dry, in packages of 200 lbs. and upwards, and in oil, in kegs of 25, 50, and 100 lbs., by

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**WHOLESALE FISH STORE.—300 BBLs. SALMON,** 3000 bbls. Mackerel, first quality, 3000 Small Packages Mackerel, 200 bbls. New Shad, 500 half Shad, 1000 bbls. New Herring, 300 half New Herring, 1000 quintals New-Dried Cod fish, 500 Jars New Anchovies, 500 Kegs New Dutch Herring, 3000 Boxes New Smoked Herring, 3000 lbs. New Smoked Salmon, 500 Kits New Smoked Salmon, 500 Kegs New Smoked Herring, Sword-Fish, Blue-Fish, Pickled Cod, Haddock, Halibut, White-Fish, Sturgeon, Trout, Dun-Fish, &c.

For sale by NELSON WELLS & CO., 81 Day street, between Washington and West. May 13th, 1853. NELSON WELLS. 1-53 E. H. WOOD.

### VAN NORDENS,

DEALERS IN BUTTER, CHEESE, AND LARD, ARE CON- stantly receiving large supplies of the above, which will be sold at the very lowest market prices. Goshen and Western Butter, in tubs and firkins. Cheese in casks and boxes, Lard in barrels, tubs and kegs. For sale at VAN NORDENS, 157 West street, New-York. 1-34

**TO MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, DRUGGISTS, AND OTH-** ers.—MUSTARD.—WITHERTON & WILDE'S celebrated Premium Mustard. First premiums, American Institute, 1847-1852. Put up expressly for the Southern and Western Markets, in kegs, cans, tins, and bottles, &c. This Mustard is manufactured from the best English and Trieste seed, and needs no other recommendation than the extensive sale it has met with for the past number of years, and being used by the United States Army, and many of the Hospitals in the United States. Liberal discount made to cash purchasers. For sale by WITHERTON & WILDE, office of L. I. Mustard and Spice Mills, 7 Dutch street, New-York, opposite Wm. Colgate & Co.'s Soap Factory. Also for sale, Coffee, Spices of all kinds, Cocoa, Salsaparilla, Indigo, Rice Flour, &c., pertaining to the trade. 1-13

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### REMOVALS.

**REMOVAL.—A. BININGER & CO. (FORMERLY 141** Broadway) have removed to the white marble store, circular corner, Nos. 93 and 94 Liberty street, corner of Temple, third door west of Broadway, where they continue to import G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Champagne Wines, Madeira, Sherry, Port, French and German Wines, Cognac Brandy, vintage of 1790, 1815, 1825 to 1852, in U. S. Bonded Warehouses, Hennessy, Otard, Malet, and Pinet's, &c. Choicest Havana Segars; Cross & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, &c., &c.; as well as every other article in their line of business. 2-15

**REMOVAL.—WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—THE SUB-** scriber would respectfully inform his friends and former patrons that he has removed from his old stand, 74 Fulton street, to 339 Broadway, where he has a spacious store, well stocked with every thing desirable in the way of watches, jewelry, &c., diamonds, pins, rings, chains, both for ladies and gents, of the richest patterns. Notwithstanding I have removed to Broadway, I intend to sell at my former low prices. 2-14 LEVI SCRIBNER, 339 Broadway.

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## HORSE MARKETS.

**A MOS SMITH, SALE AND EXCHANGE STABLE, No. 76** East Twenty-fourth street, New-York. 1-37

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